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A TREATISE

ON

Military Finance;

CONTAINING

THE PAY OF THE FORCES

ON THE

BRITISH AND IRISH ESTABLISHMENT;

WITH

THE ALLOWANCES IN CAMP, GARRISON AND QUARTERS, &c.

LONDON:

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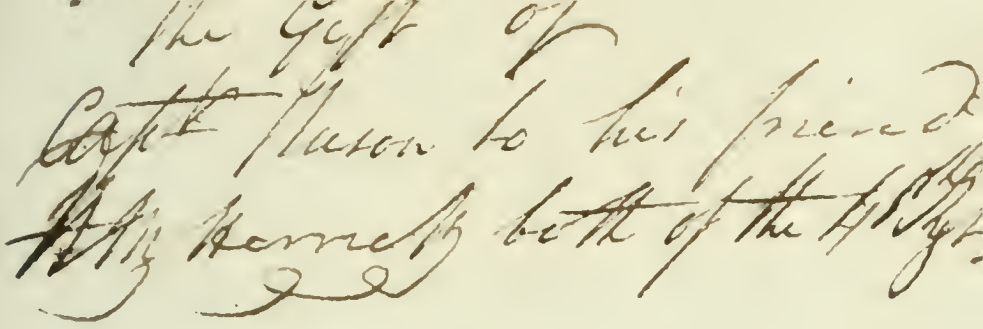
1798.

Henry Semeth
Lieutenant by Purchase
in His Majesty's 45th or 1st
Nottinghamshire Regt of
Infantry

Ensign & Lieutenant
by Purchase in His
Majesties 45th or 1st Nottm
Regt of Infantry



ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS work was firſt publiſhed in 1782, and ſeveral additions were made to it, in conſequence of the pay-office act paſſed in 1783, and the new militia act in 1786. But ſince the 1ſt of January 1788, very conſiderable alterations having been made in the pay and allowances of the army, a new edition was rendered abſolutely neceſſary.

As the editor has procured every information from the different offices, he flatters himſelf, that the preſent edition (which is almoſt an entire new work) will be found ſtill more uſeful to agents, pay-maſters, and army officers of every rank, than thoſe which preceded it.

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A

TREATISE

ON

MILITARY FINANCE.

PART I.

Preſent State of the Britiſh Forces.

BEFORE we proceed to the ſubject of this Treatiſe, it may not be thought either incurious or unuſeful, to take a ſhort view of the original eſtabliſhment and gradual increaſe of the Britiſh forces.

The firſt traces of a ſtanding army, regularly paid and provided, are to be found in Ireland; where from the internal commotions and frequent rebellions of the natives, it became requiſite to eſtabliſh a military force. This force varied, according to the exigencies of the times, and ſeldom exceeded 80 horſe, and 200 or 300 archers.

The firſt regular eſtabliſhment of a military force in England was in the reign of Henry VII.

When

when the yeomen of the guard were inſtituted as an immediate defence to the king's perſon: a purpoſe for which they are but little calculated at preſent.

In the reign of Henry VIII. anno 1535, the ſtanding forces in Ireland, in time of peace, conſiſted of 380 horſe, including mounted archers, and 160 foot. In Queen Mary's time they were increaſed to 1200.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the peace eſtabliſhment in Ireland was from 1500 to 2000 men, and continued the ſame till the reign of Charles I. when Lord Strafford raiſed a conſiderable army there. At the ſame time Charles collected a large army in England, on the pretence of a French war; which was ſoon after diſbanded. In this reign the royal regiment of horſe-guards was raiſed at Oxford.

The oldeſt regiment of infantry in the Britiſh ſervice was raiſed in 1633.* In 1674, the forces amounted to 1000 horſe, and 3920 foot; con-

* The oldeſt regiment of infantry is the Firſt, or Royal Scots. It was not raiſed in England, but brought from Scotland, and put on Britiſh pay. When it was firſt raiſed is entirely unknown. It is ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt regiment in Europe.

ſiſting of three troops of horſe-guards, one regiment of horſe, and four regiments of infantry; of which the firſt regiment had 24 companies, being compoſed, as it is at preſent, of two battalions.

Anno 1684, the army amounted to above 8000 men: that on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment being at the ſame time increaſed to 7000. William III. being conſtantly engaged in foreign or domeſtic wars, augmented the army to above three times that number. At the ſame time, Lewis XIV. brought ſuch vaſt bodies of men into the field, as obliged all the other European powers to increaſe their eſtabliſhment in proportion.

The continental wars, in which we have been almoſt inceſſantly engaged ſince the revolution, together with the prodigious number of our acquiſitions and eſtabliſhments abroad, have made it neceſſary for us to keep up a conſiderable army, even in times of the moſt profound peace; to which the new method of funding has contributed not a little, by throwing the expence of our military and naval equipments from our own ſhoulders upon thoſe of poſterity.

In 1746, the troops on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment conſiſted of four troops of horſe-guards, two

troops of grenadier-guards, one royal regiment of horſe-guards, four regiments of horſe, ten of dragoons, three regiments of foot guards, and thirty regiments of foot. The Iriſh eſtabliſhment was then at 12000, conſiſting of horſe, foot, and dragoons. At preſent Ireland maintains 15000.

In the courſe of the war of 1756, Great Britain had above 150,000 men in pay. At the concluſion of the war, the forces were reduced to about 45,000, conſiſting of 2 troops of horſe-guards, 2 of grenadier guards, 1 royal regiment of horſe-guards, 4 regiments of horſe, 19 of dragoons, 3 regiments of foot-guards, 75 regiments of foot, and 8 independent companies of invalids: the whole upon a very low peace eſtabliſhment.

During the war with America and the powers allied againſt us, we had near 200,000, excluſive of the navy, comprehending the militia, provincial and fencible corps in Great Britain, and the foreign troops and provincial corps abroad.

At the concluſion of the late war (1783) the army on the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments was as follows:

Two troops of horſe-guards, 2 troops of grenadier guards, 1 royal regiment of horſe-guards,

4 regi-

4 regiments of horſe, 3 regiments of dragoon-guards, 19 regiments of heavy and light dragoons; 3 regiments of foot-guards, conſiſting of 7 battalions; 73 regiments of infantry, conſiſting of 75 battalions; 1 royal regiment of artillery, conſiſting of four battalions; and 46 independent companies of invalids. The infantry regiments were reduced from 12 to 8 companies, each conſiſting of 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, and 51 rank and file.

In 1787, on the proſpect of a war with France, 2 battalions were added to the 60th regiment; the 41ſt, which was an invalid regiment, was made a duty one, and the men formed into invalid companies; 5 Highland regiments were raiſed and ſent to the Eaſt-Indies; ſo that at the concluſion of the year, there were 81 battalions of infantry, 9 of which were in the Eaſt-Indies, conſiſting of 1000 men each.

In 1788, the 2 troops of horſe-guards, and the 2 of grenadier-guards were reduced, and 2 regiments of life guards formed in their room.

The royal artillery have likewiſe been much enlarged by the Duke of Richmond, and an invalid battalion formed.

The corps of engineers, now called the royal

regiment of engineers, was new modelled, and ſeveral companies of artificers attached to it.

The 4 regiments of horſe in Ireland were made dragoon-guards.

Of the Pay of the Forces.

THE groſs pay of a regiment, whether of horſe or foot, is divided as follows:

1. The full pay of each officer and ſoldier.
2. The allowance to captains in lieu of the non-effectives.
3. The allowance to the agent.
4. The allowance to widows conſiſting of the full pay of two private men per company, is part of the eſtabliſhment in every regiment.

The following annual allowances are now granted by the Pay office act, inſtead of the non-effective men.

To every captain of a company of 76 men or upwards, 56l. 10s.

To every captain of a company of leſs than 76 men, but more than 50, 47l. 7s. 6d.

To every captain of a company of 50 only, or of any number leſs than 50, 38l. 5s.

The

No. of Days	
1	5
2	10
3	15
4	"
5	
6	1
7	1
8	
9	
10	1
20	"
30	1
31	1
40	"
50	1
60	
61	
70	1
80	
90	1
100	"
200	"
300	"
182	1
183	1
365	
366	1

A Table of Pay for a Regiment of Infantry from 1 to 366 days - New Rates.

No. of Days	Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major	Captain & Surgeon	Lieut. & Qr. Master	Ensign	Adjutant & Asst. Surgeon	Paymaster	Sergeant	Corporal	Drummer	Private
1	1 2 6	" 15 11	" 14 1	" 9 5	" 5 8	" 4 8	" 5 "	" 15 "	" 1 6¾	" 1 2¼	" 1 1¾	" 1 "
2	2 5 "	1 11 10	1 8 2	" 18 10	" 11 4	" 9 4	" 10 "	1 10 "	" 3 1½	" 2 4½	" 2 3½	" 2 "
3	3 7 6	2 7 9	2 2 3	1 8 3	" 17 "	" 14 "	" 15 "	2 5 "	" 4 8¼	" 3 6¾	" 3 5¼	" 3 "
4	4 10 "	3 3 8	2 16 4	1 17 8	1 2 8	" 18 8	1 " "	3 " "	" 6 3	" 4 9	" 4 7	" 4 "
5	5 12 6	3 19 7	3 10 5	2 7 1	1 8 4	1 3 4	1 5 "	3 15 "	" 7 9¾	" 5 11¼	" 5 8¾	" 5 "
6	6 15 "	4 15 6	4 4 6	2 16 6	1 14 "	1 8 "	1 10 "	4 10 "	" 9 4½	" 7 1½	" 6 10½	" 6 "
7	7 17 6	5 11 5	4 18 7	3 5 11	1 19 8	1 12 8	1 15 "	5 5 "	" 10 11¼	" 8 3¾	" 8 ¼	" 7 "
8	9 " "	6 7 4	5 12 8	3 15 4	2 5 4	1 17 4	2 " "	6 " "	" 12 6	" 9 6	" 9 2	" 8 "
9	10 2 6	7 3 3	6 6 9	4 3 9	2 11 "	2 2 "	2 5 "	6 15 "	" 14 ¾	" 10 8¼	" 10 3¾	" 9 "
10	11 5 "	7 19 2	7 " 10	4 14 2	2 16 8	2 6 8	2 10 "	7 10 "	" 15 7½	" 11 10½	" 11 5½	" 10 "
20	22 10 "	15 18 4	14 1 8	9 8 4	5 13 4	4 13 4	5 " "	15 " "	1 11 3	1 3 9	1 2 11	1 " "
30	33 15 "	23 17 6	21 2 6	14 2 6	8 10 "	7 " "	7 10 "	22 10 "	2 6 10½	1 15 7½	1 14 4½	1 10 "
31	34 17 6	24 13 5	21 16 7	14 11 11	8 15 8	7 4 8	7 15 "	23 5 "	2 8 5¼	1 16 9¾	1 15 6¼	1 11 "
40	45 " "	31 16 8	28 3 4	18 16 8	11 6 8	9 6 8	10 " "	30 " "	3 2 6	2 7 6	2 5 10	2 " "
50	56 5 "	39 15 10	35 4 2	22 10 10	14 3 4	11 13 4	12 10 "	37 10 "	3 18 1½	2 19 4½	2 17 3½	2 10 "
60	67 10 "	47 15 "	42 5 "	28 5 "	17 " "	14 " "	15 " "	45 " "	4 13 9	3 11 3	3 8 9	3 " "
61	68 12 6	48 10 11	42 19 1	28 14 5	17 5 8	14 4 8	15 5 "	45 15 "	4 15 5¾	3 12 5¾	3 9 10⅝	3 1 "
70	78 15 "	55 14 2	49 5 10	32 19 2	19 16 8	16 6 8	17 10 "	52 10 "	5 9 4½	4 3 1½	4 " 2½	3 10 "
80	90 " "	63 13 4	56 6 8	37 13 4	22 13 4	18 13 4	20 " "	60 " "	6 5 "	4 15 "	4 11 8	4 " "
90	101 5 "	71 12 6	63 7 6	42 7 6	25 10 "	21 " "	22 10 "	67 10 "	7 " 7½	5 6 10½	5 3 1½	4 10 "
100	112 10 "	79 11 8	70 8 4	47 1 8	28 6 8	23 6 8	25 " "	75 " "	7 16 3	5 18 9	5 14 7	5 " "
200	225 " "	159 3 4	140 16 8	94 3 4	56 13 4	46 13 4	50 " "	150 " "	15 12 6	11 17 6	11 9 2	10 " "
300	337 10 "	238 15 "	211 5 "	141 5 "	85 "	70 " "	75 " "	225 " "	23 8 9	17 16 3	17 3 9	15 " "
182	204 15 "	144 6 10	128 3 2	85 13 10	51 11 4	42 9 4	45 10 "	136 10 "	14 4 4½	10 16 1½	10 8 6½	9 2 "
183	205 17 6	145 12 9	128 17 3	86 3 3	51 17 "	42 14 "	45 15 "	137 5 "	14 5 11¼	10 17 3¾	10 9 8½	9 3 "
365	410 12 6	290 9 7	257 " 5	171 17 1	103 8 4	85 3 4	91 5 "	273 15 "	28 10 3½	21 13 5¼	20 18 2¾	18 5 "
366	411 15 "	291 5 6	257 14 6	172 6 6	103 14 "	85 8 "	91 10 "	274 10 "	28 11 10½	21 14 7½	20 19 4½	18 6 "

No. of days	r C cr	
1	5	6
2	1	„
3	6	6
4	2	„
5	7	6
6	3	„
7	18	6
8	14	„
9	19	6
10	16	„
20	30	„
30	45	„
31	50	6
40	6	„
50	85	„
60	90	„
61	105	6
70	115	„
80	13	„
90	145	„
100	160	„
200	32	„
300	490	„
182	291	„
183	306	6
365	597	6
366	603	„

r Whiteh

A Table of Pay of a Regiment of Cavalry from 1 to 366 days. New Rates.

N° of days	Colonel			Lt. Colonel			Major			Captain			Surgeon			Lieutenant			Cornet			Qua.r Master			Adjutant			Paymaster			Serjeant			Corporal			Trumpeter			Private		
1	1	12	10	1	3	„	„	19	3	„	14	7	„	11	4	„	9	„	„	8	„	„	5	6	„	5	„	„	15	„	„	2	2	„	1	7½	„	1	7	„	1	3
2	3	5	8	2	6	„	1	18	6	1	9	2	1	2	8	„	18	„	„	16	„	„	11	„	„	10	„	1	10	„	„	4	4	„	3	3	„	3	2	„	2	6
3	4	18	6	3	9	„	2	17	9	2	3	9	1	14	„	1	7	„	1	4	„	„	16	6	„	15	„	2	5	„	„	6	6	„	4	10½	„	4	9	„	3	9
4	6	11	4	4	12	„	3	17	„	2	18	4	2	5	4	1	16	„	1	12	„	1	2	„	1	„	„	3	„	„	8	8	„	6	6	„	6	4	„	5	„
5	8	4	2	5	15	„	4	16	3	3	12	11	2	16	8	2	5	„	2	„	„	1	7	6	1	5	„	3	15	„	„	10	10	„	8	1½	„	7	11	„	6	3
6	9	17	„	6	18	„	5	15	6	4	7	6	3	8	„	2	14	„	2	8	„	1	13	„	1	10	„	4	10	„	„	13	„	„	9	9	„	9	6	„	7	6
7	11	9	10	8	1	„	6	14	9	5	2	1	3	19	4	3	3	„	2	16	„	1	18	6	1	15	„	5	5	„	„	15	2	„	11	4½	„	11	1	„	8	9
8	13	2	8	9	4	„	7	14	„	5	16	8	4	10	8	3	12	„	3	4	„	2	4	„	2	„	„	6	„	„	„	17	4	„	13	„	„	12	8	„	10	„
9	14	15	6	10	7	„	8	13	3	6	11	3	5	2	„	4	1	„	3	12	„	2	9	6	2	5	„	6	15	„	„	19	6	„	14	7½	„	14	3	„	11	3
10	16	8	4	11	10	„	9	12	6	7	5	10	5	13	4	4	10	„	4	„	„	2	15	„	2	10	„	7	10	„	1	1	8	„	16	3	„	15	10	„	12	6
20	32	16	8	23	„	„	19	5	„	14	11	8	11	6	8	9	„	„	8	„	„	5	10	„	5	„	„	15	„	„	2	3	4	1	12	6	1	11	8	1	5	„
30	49	5	„	34	10	„	28	17	6	21	17	6	17	„	„	13	10	„	12	„	„	8	5	„	7	10	„	22	10	„	3	5	„	2	8	9	2	7	6	1	17	6
31	50	17	10	35	13	„	29	16	9	22	12	1	17	11	4	13	19	„	12	8	„	8	10	6	7	15	„	23	5	„	3	7	2	2	10	4½	2	9	1	1	18	9
40	65	13	4	46	„	„	38	10	„	29	3	4	22	13	4	18	„	„	16	„	„	11	„	„	10	„	„	30	„	„	4	6	8	3	5	„	3	3	4	2	10	„
50	82	1	8	57	10	„	48	2	6	36	9	2	28	6	8	22	10	„	20	„	„	13	15	„	12	10	„	37	10	„	5	8	4	4	1	3	3	19	2	3	2	6
60	98	10	„	69	„	„	57	15	„	43	15	„	34	„	„	27	„	„	24	„	„	16	10	„	15	„	„	45	„	„	6	10	„	4	17	6	4	15	„	3	15	„
61	100	2	10	70	3	„	58	14	3	44	9	7	34	11	4	27	9	„	24	8	„	16	15	6	15	5	„	45	15	„	6	12	2	4	19	1½	4	16	7	3	16	3
70	114	18	4	80	10	„	67	7	6	51	„	10	39	13	4	31	10	„	28	„	„	19	5	„	17	10	„	52	10	„	7	11	8	5	13	9	5	10	10	4	7	6
80	131	6	8	92	„	„	77	„	„	58	6	8	45	6	8	36	„	„	32	„	„	22	„	„	20	„	„	60	„	„	8	13	4	6	10	„	6	6	8	5	„	„
90	147	15	„	103	10	„	86	12	6	65	12	6	51	„	„	40	10	„	36	„	„	24	15	„	22	10	„	67	10	„	9	15	„	7	6	3	7	2	6	5	12	6
100	164	3	4	115	„	„	96	5	„	72	18	4	56	13	4	45	„	„	40	„	„	27	10	„	25	„	„	75	„	„	10	16	8	8	2	6	7	18	4	6	5	„
200	328	6	8	230	„	„	192	10	„	145	16	8	113	6	8	90	„	„	80	„	„	55	„	„	50	„	„	150	„	„	21	13	4	16	5	„	15	16	8	12	10	„
300	492	10	„	345	„	„	288	15	„	218	15	„	170	„	„	135	„	„	120	„	„	82	10	„	75	„	„	225	„	„	32	10	„	24	7	6	23	15	„	18	15	„
182	298	15	8	209	6	„	175	3	6	132	14	2	103	2	8	81	18	„	72	16	„	50	1	„	45	10	„	136	10	„	19	14	4	14	15	9	14	8	2	11	7	6
183	300	8	6	210	9	„	176	2	9	133	8	9	103	14	„	82	7	„	73	4	„	50	6	6	45	15	„	137	5	„	19	16	6	14	17	4½	14	9	9	11	8	9
365	599	4	2	419	15	„	351	6	3	266	2	11	206	16	8	164	5	„	146	„	„	100	7	6	91	5	„	273	15	„	39	10	10	29	13	1½	28	17	11	22	16	3
366	600	17	„	420	18	„	352	5	6	266	17	6	207	8	„	164	14	„	146	8	„	100	13	„	91	10	„	274	10	„	39	13	„	29	14	9	28	19	6	22	17	6

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The allowance to captains of companies, conſiſts of *Non-effective* and *Contingent* Allowance.

The non-effective is invariably 20l. per annum for each captain. The contingent, being the ſubſiſtence of a certain number of men at 6d. per diem, is regulated by the ſtrength of the company.

Table of a captain of infantry's allowance.

Strength of the Company.	*Non-eff. allowance, per an.*	*Contingent Allowance.*						*Total Allowance per Annum.*		
		No. of Contingent Men per Day.		*Amount per Ann.*						
	l.		*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
50 and under	20	2 men at	6	18	5	0		38	5	0
Above 50 & leſs than 76	20	3 do. at	6	27	7	6		47	7	6
76 and upwards	20	4 do. at	6	36	10	0		56	10	0

A captain of infantry ſeldom derives any perſonal advantage from the contingent allowance, as it is the practice of the army to give it to the ſubaltern who pays his company.

It is likewiſe uſual for the colonel commandant, to give both his non-effective and contingent allowance to the captain-lieutenant.

In the cavalry, the allowances to captains, pay-maſter, ſurgeon, and for a riding-houſe, are as follows:

Number of Privates per Troop.	Capt.	Pay-Maſter.		Surg.		Riding Houſe.	
	Per tr. l.	*P. troop.* l.	s.	*P. troop.* l	s	*P. troop.* l.	s.
When leſs than 40	30	7	10	6	4	18	1
40 and upwards -	30	10	0	8	0	23	6
50 and upwards -	40	12	10	10	0	23	6
60 and upwards -	40	15	0	12	0	23	6
70 and upwards -	50	17	10	14	0	23	6
80 and upwards -	50	20	0	16	0	23	6
90 and upwards -	50	22	10	18	0	23	6
100 and upwards -	50	25	0	20	0	23	6

The daily allowance to the agent, which is iſſued with the ſubſiſtence of the regiment, is for infantry, 1 warrant man per company, per diem, at 6d.—and for cavalry, 1 warrant man, per diem, at 1s. 2d. for each troop, and 2d. in the pound on the full pay of the regiment.

The pay-maſter and ſurgeon have, for every regiment of 500 men and upwards, an allowance of 120l. per annum, each.

For regiments of 360 men, or not exceeding 500, an allowance of 70l. per annum, each.

Regiments were formerly allowed 30l. per annum

num for an hoſpital, in Great Britain and North America: and 40l. in Gibraltar and the Weſt Indies, Jamaica excepted, where 20l. only is allowed; that iſland allowing a certain ſum annually for hoſpital expences, and furniſhing wine for the ſick; but the hoſpital is now provided for in a different manner.*

Surgeons are alſo allowed 5s. per man for inoculation.

The ſurgeon's allowance, or, as it is more commonly called, medicine money, is a perſonal allowance, which is iſſued every ſix months with that of the captains.

The off-reckonings for clothing are 6d. per diem from each ſerjeant, 4d. per diem from each corporal and drummer, and 2d. per diem from each private ſoldier: from which after the above mentioned deductions of poundage, hoſpital, and agency, have been made, the remainder is called the nett off reckonings.

As the pay is intended to provide for the maintenance of the troops, ſo the clearings and nett off-reckonings are intended as a fund for

* See warrant for improving the ſituation of regimental ſurgeons, &c. dated November, 1796.

clothing

clothing them: and they uſually are, and always ſhould be, iſſued for that purpoſe, a ſhort time previous to the ſpring review, about fifteen months after they become due. The agent of each regiment receives the clearings and nett off reckonings at the pay office.

By an act paſſed in 1783, for regulating the office of the pay-maſter general, conſiderable alteration, as already partly noticed, took place; but no part of it extended to the life-guards, the royal regiment of horſe-guards, and three regiments of foot-guards; thoſe troops to be governed by their former regulations, in the ſame manner as if this act had not been made.

The following is an abſtract from ſuch parts of it as remain in force, with the alterations that have ſince taken place.

In conſequence of the report from the commiſſioners of accounts reſpecting the pay-maſter-general, an act was paſſed in 1783, by which it is enacted, (in order to prevent the abuſes that have heretofore prevailed, and particularly to obviate the circumſtance of an enormous balance remaining in the hands of the pay-maſter general, for many years after his leaving the office) that whenever money is wanted for the ſervices of the army, the pay-maſter general is by a memo-

rial

rial delivered to the treaſury, to ſtate the particular ſums wanted, and to pray that they may be iſſued to the governor and company of the Bank of England, on his account. On receiving this memorial, the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury for the time being are to direct the auditor of the exchequer to iſſue the ſum required to the officers of the bank, in the ſame manner as they have heretofore been iſſued to the pay-maſters general; and all ſuch monies ſo iſſued are to be placed to an account kept in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England, intituled, *The Account of the Pay-maſter-general of His Majeſty's Forces*; and the name of ſuch pay-maſter general for the time being ſpecified: ſo that henceforward no money is to be paid immediately from the exchequer into the hands of the pay maſter-general; but that officer, or his deputy, is to draw occaſionally for all army ſervices, upon the bank: inſerting in his drafts the heads of ſervice to which the ſums therein mentioned are to be applied.

In the firſt memorial of each month to the treaſury, the pay maſter general is to ſpecify the balance of public money then lying in the bank on his account; which balance, on the death or

removal

removal of a pay-maſter, is to veſt in his ſucceſſor. He is alſo to make up an annual account, from the 24th of December, to the 24th of December following, of the ordinary and extraordinary ſervices of the army, intituled, *The Account of the Pay-maſter general of His Majeſty's Forces*, to be ſigned and atteſted by every pay-maſter general who may have paid or diſcharged any part of the ſaid account. This account is to be tranſmitted, together with proper vouchers, to the auditor of the impreſt, who is within ſix months to examine it; and if found ſatisfactory, to preſent it to the proper officer for declaration; after which, an acquittance in the uſual form is to be given to the pay-maſter.

This act likewiſe embraces ſeveral other objects in conſequence of the ſuggeſtion made by the commiſſioners of accounts, which are comprehended under the following heads:

Fees of Office.

No fees are to be taken in the pay-maſter's office, for buſineſs done therein, by the officers, clerks or ſervants, on penalty of diſmiſſion, and being rendered incapable of ſerving for three years.

years. This, however, is not to be ſo conſtrued as to deprive the pay-maſter of the ordinary allowances for himſelf, and for contingencies, according to the uſual courſe of office, nor of the power of removing and appointing officers.

Clothing.

The pay-maſter is to form his memorials to the treaſury for the monies appropriated for clothing, on the 24th of June, and the 24th of December of each year, and to iſſue his drafts upon the bank, in equal payments, to ſuch perſons as have regular aſſignments from the ſeveral colonels, or officers commandant of corps.—The ſaving made in the clothing of the invalid companies is to be applied towards a fund for an augmentation to the half-pay of officers, who have been maimed in his Majeſty's ſervice, and to the widows and children of ſuch as have been killed.—The profits ariſing to colonels, &c. from the clothing, and their emoluments from the non-effective or *warrant-men*, are not to be affected by this act; but they are to enjoy all thoſe privileges, profits and emoluments, in the ſame manner as if this act had not been framed.

Colonels

Colonels of infantry, whether of the line, or fencibles, derive whatever profit may ariſe on the balance of the clothing account; but the commandants of fencible cavalry derive none, nor are they to ſuffer any loſs ſhould the clothing balance be unfavourable.

They receive the ſame allowance of 24 months off-reckonings that ſtanding regiments of cavalry do: as alſo an allowance for horſe furniture. An account of receipts and diſburſements, under proper heads, is ſtated to the public, and the balance ſettled between them.

Debentures

Are to be made out annually from December 25th, except when the ſervice may require them to be made out for any part or parts of a year; and the ſecretary at war is, together with the debentures, to form eſtimates of the ſeveral annual ſervices under diſtinct heads: of which copies are to be tranſmitted to the pay-maſter-general. The ſecretary at war is alſo to tranſmit from time to time, to the pay-maſter's office, an account of the effective officers and privates of the regulars and embodied militia in Great

Great Britain; to which account the pay-maſter is in his draſts and memorials to conform.

Recruiting.

An eſtimate is to be formed by the ſecretary at war of the ſums neceſſary for recruiting each regiment, troop or company of his Majeſty's forces, and is to be tranſmitted to the pay-maſter's office, who is required to form his memorials, and to iſſue his drafts on this head, at the times and in the proportions, which the ſecretary at war ſhall direct.

By the regulations iſſued from the Adjutant-general's Office, September 1796, it is ordered that recruiting parties of infantry regiments ſhall be ſent to thoſe counties whoſe names they bear. Royal regiments, and ſuch as do not bear the name of any county, are to apply to the inſpector general of the recruiting ſervice for permiſſion to recruit in thoſe places they may deem moſt advantageous. The inſpector general is alſo empowered to grant permiſſion to corps in general, to ſend recruiting parties to the principal manufacturing towns. The quarters of recruiting parties having been once fixed by the commanding officers of regi-

ments, are not to be changed except for the abſolute good of the ſervice; and then not without giving one month's previous notice to the inſpector general.

The ſtations of recruiting parties are now divided into diſtricts, in each of which a field officer is ſtationed, who has the command of all recruiting parties therein, whether cavalry or infantry.

A weekly return is to be made to him by the ſenior officer in each quarter, ſpecifying the number and ſtrength of the recruiting parties therein, the names of the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, names and deſcription of recruits, &c. *

In order to indemnify the field officers for the incidental expences to which they will be liable in viſiting the recruiting quarters under their reſpective commands, an allowance of ten ſhillings a day each, in addition to the full pay of their reſpective regimental ranks, will be made them: and the actual expence they are at for

* Printed forms of the above and all other returns may be had at the Military Library, Whitehall.

ſtationary

ſtationary and poſtage of letters (certified upon honour) will be reimburſed.

Each field officer will be allowed to appoint a ſubaltern officer (not employed on the recruiting ſervice) to the duty of adjutant in the diſtrict, with an allowance of three ſhillings a day in addition to his full pay; and two ſerjeants, one to act as ſerjeant major, and the other as clerk to the diſtrict; theſe ſerjeants to receive an additional pay of ſix pence a day each. An hoſpital mate will be placed under the orders of each field officer, to examine the recruits when brought for inſpection, and to give ſuch medical aſſiſtance as may be in his power, to the ſeveral recruiting parties in the diſtrict he belongs to, charging his actual diſburſements for medicines to the account of the reſpective regimental ſurgeons.

No reward greater than twenty ſhillings is to be given by recruiting officers, for each recruit inliſted by their parties, or to the perſon bringing a recruit who does not belong to the party.

The following ſums will be allowed to recruiting officers for each recruit finally approved by the inſpector general, or by the colonels of the regiments to which the recruits be-

long, provided ſuch colonels ſhall have taken upon themſelves the whole direction of the recruiting ſervice of their own corps; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For a recruit of heavy cavalry	14	14	0
For ditto of light cavalry —	12	12	0
For ditto of infantry — —	15	0	0

The following arrangement for the diſpoſal of the bounty ſo allowed for each recruit is to be ſtrictly attended to; viz.

Heavy cavalry recruit 14l. 14s. to be appropriated as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
For neceſſaries, according to His Majeſty's Regulations, as per ſtatement adjoining (No I.); after which the balance, if any, is to be accounted for to him — —	2	11	8
Caſh to be paid to the recruit —	5	15	6
To be reſerved for the ſupply of neceſſaries, on the recruits arrival at the regiment, or place of final approval, as per ſtatement (No. II.)	2	14	0
Total bounty for the recruit —	11	2	0

Reward

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	11	2	0
Reward to the party for enliſting, or to the perſons bringing a recruit	1	0	0
Remains to reimburſe the recruiting officer for incidental expences	2	12	0
Total—	14	14	0

The bounty for a light cavalry recruit, viz. 12l. 12s. to be appropriated in the ſame manner as for the heavy cavalry recruit, excepting in the article of Caſh to be paid to him in hand, of which he is only to receive 3l. 13s. 6d.

No. I.

	£.	s.	d.
3 Shirts and turnovers, at 6s. 6d. each	0	19	6
1 Black ſtock and claſps —	0	1	0
2 Pair worſted ſtockings at 2s 5d. each	0	4	10
2 Pair thread or cotton ditto at 3s. each, and 2 pair ſhort gaiters at 1s. 8d. each — —	0	9	4
2 Pair Shoes at 7s. each —	0	14	0
Mending ditto — —	0	3	0
	2	11	8

No. II.

	£.	s.	d.
Saddle bags — —	0	14	6
Powder bag and puff, combs, pomatum, box, and ſoap —	0	6	6
2 Razors, ſhaving box and bruſh —	0	3	0
Black ball and bruſhes — —	0	2	6
Clothes bruſh — —	0	1	0
Sundries — — —	1	7	4
	2	14	10

The 15l. allowed to an infantry recruit is to be appropriated as follows:

To be tranſmitted to the place of final approval, to furniſh the recruit with neceſſaries —	3	3	0
After which the balance, if any, is to be accounted for to him.			
To be laid out on the recruit at quarters in ſuch articles mentioned in ſtatement No. III. as may be moſt wanted —	1	1	0
Caſh to be paid to the recruit —	6	6	0
Total bounty of the recruit —	10	10	0

Reward

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	10	10	0
Reward to the party for enliſting, or to the perſon bringing a recruit	1	0	0
Remains to reimburſe the officer for incidental expences — —	3	10	0
Total	15	0	0

No. III.

Shirts at — — —	0	5	6
Shoes at — — —	0	6	0
Stockings at — —	0	1	6
Haverſack at — — —	0	0	11
Shoes mending — —	0	2	6

Every officer commanding a recruiting party of a regiment on a foreign ſtation, ſhall, at the end of each half year, make a return of his party and recruits for the half year preceding, if he hath been ſo long on the recruiting ſervice, if not, from the day on which he commenced: This return ſhall contain all the particulars of broken periods, dates, and circumſtances, requiſite to be inſerted in the muſter-roll to be taken at Chatham, and ſhall be ſent within fourteen days

days after 24th June, and 24th December in each year, to the field officer commanding in the diſtrict, to be by him tranſmitted to the inſpector-general, whether the recruits themſelves are, or are not intended to be ſent to Chatham barracks (as no charge will be admitted, either for recruits or parties, but ſuch as are vouched by the roll taken at Chatham)—And every officer, on quitting the recruiting ſervice, ſhall immediately ſend a like return from 25th June or 25th December preceding, up to the day on which he quits that ſervice.

Inſtructions for Pay-Maſters of Recruiting Diſtricts. February 17, 1798.

I. THE pay-maſter of each recruiting diſtrict is to draw from the agents of regiments on foreign ſtations, to which the ſeveral troops, companies or parties within the ſame belong, the ſums neceſſary for carrying on the different branches of that ſervice, including the pay of all the commiſſioned officers actually employed therein, and is to iſſue the ſame in ſuch proportions, as ſhall be requiſite, to the officers, who have the charge of the ſame parties.

II. His

II. His draughts for pay may be made every month in advance; but for the other ſervices, from time to time, and to ſuch amount only, as occaſion may require, and the inſpecting field officer ſhall approve; giving previous notice thereof to the agent, and diſtinguiſhing in his draughts, and in the notices given thereof, the amount for each head of ſervice. The concurrence of the inſpecting field officer is to be expreſſed by the word "approved," in his own writing, ſigned by himſelf on the face of the draught.

III. Recruiting officers commanding parties ſhall receive from the pay-maſter of the diſtrict, whatever money ſhall be wanted for the ſervice, including the pay of officers as well as of men, and ſhall be accountable to him in the firſt inſtance for the ſame. They ſhall make out, and deliver to him, monthly pay liſts, containing the name of each individual of their parties and recruits (and, in the cavalry, the number of troop horſes) ſubſiſted by them within the month: And ſhall alſo make up the accounts of bounty money, &c. monthly. Theſe liſts and accounts ſhall be made to the 24th of each month incluſive, and regularly continued

to

to the reſpective periods, when the parties or recruits ſhall ceaſe to be ſubſiſted by them, or to be under their command.

The form of the pay-liſt, and of the authentication thereof, ſhall be ſuch as may be preſcribed by the inſpector general of the recruiting ſervice, to whom the particular adjuſtment thereof has been referred.

IV. Every ſuch officer ſhall ſettle with the men under his command, preciſely on the 24th of each month, and ſhall annex to his monthly pay-liſt and account, a ſtate of the effects and credits, or debts of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men, who may have died or deſerted within the ſaid period.

V. The pay-maſter, whoſe office includes that of muſter-maſter, is to muſter by the pay-liſts, the ſeveral parties within his diſtrict, on the 24th of each month, if the ſame can be effected in one day; or if not, as ſoon afterwards as may be; the pay-liſts are then to be examined, and further authenticated by the adjutant of the diſtrict, as well as the pay-maſter; after which they are to be laid before the inſpecting field officer for his examination and ſignature. They are then (under cover to the ſecretary at war) to be tranſmitted

mitted to the chief diſtrict pay-maſter reſident at Chatham, where they ſhall be examined, chequed, and further certified by the inſpector general: and from whence they ſhall be returned to the War-office. Duplicates of theſe accounts ſhall alſo be tranſmitted to the War-office immediately from the inſpectors of diſtricts, which duplicates, after having been compared with, and, if neceſſary, altered in conformity to the originals received from Chatham, will be diſpatched to the reſpective agents.

VI. The limitation of the time for tranſmitting the pay liſts and accounts, and the duplicates thereof, will be fixed by the inſpector-general, as the details of the ſervice may require.

VII. The pay liſts made out and authenticated as before-mentioned, will be deemed to have the full credit and authority of muſter rolls, and to be entire and incontrovertible vouchers. The accounts will be ſettled upon them finally; and no ſubſequent appeal will be admitted on thoſe parts to which they extend. As to the other parts, no alteration will be allowed after ſettlement; nor before, unleſs on

the

the ſpecial recommendation of the inſpector-general.

VIII. The pay-maſter is to be amenable, in the ordinary courſe, to martial law, for every part of his conduct which may appear inconſiſtent with military diſcipline or the rules of the ſervice; but he ſhall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his pay liſts and accounts, unleſs under a ſpecial inſtruction in writing, from the commander in chief of the forces, the ſecretary at war, or the inſpector-general of the recruiting ſervice.

IX. The pay-maſter, once appointed, ſhall not be removable, except by command of the King, or by the ſentence of a general court-martial.

X. In caſe of the pay-maſter's death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts ſhall be taken into poſſeſſion of the inſpecting field officer and adjutant of the diſtrict, who are to act as a committee of paymaſterſhip, and to make up and tranſmit the ſeveral pay liſts and accounts above ſpecified, at the ſame periods, and under the like regulations, as are preſcribed for the paymaſter, until further proviſion.

XI. Pay-

XI. Pay-maſters of recruiting diſtricts will receive a ſpecial military commiſſion, under the ſign manual, and be allowed lodging money as a captain, viz. 8s. per week; but they are in no ſhape whatever to have claim to military rank in the army.

XII. Pay at the rate of fifteen ſhillings a day will be annexed to the pay-maſter's commiſſion.

XIII. Each pay-maſter will be allowed twenty pounds per annum for poſtage and ſtationary; and a clerk, who is to be an enliſted ſoldier, and to have the rank and pay of a ſerjeant.

Allowances.

THE allowance heretofore made to the colonel or commandant, known by the name of *allowances to the colonel of the ſubſiſtence of non-effective men, called warrant men and hautbois*, is to be added to the pay of the ſaid colonels and commandants: and the pay-maſter-general is to iſſue the ſame at the time the pay of the army is iſſued.

The agent's allowance has been treated of

when on the ſubject of captains, non effective and contingent men.

Commandants of corps have the following daily allowance iſſued monthly with their pay.

In infantry, one warrant man at 6d. per diem, for each company.

In cavalry, one hautbois at 1s. 6d. and one warrant man at 1s. 2d. per diem, for each troop. Inſtead of the former allowances from the non-effective ſubſiſtence to the captains of troops and companies, the ſpecific allowances as ſtated in the foregoing tables, (p. 7, 8,) for infantry and cavalry, are now ſubſtituted; for which the pay-maſter-general is to iſſue his drafts on the 24th of June and the 24th of December every year in equal payments, and to charge the ſame to the account of the corps to which the ſaid captains belong.

The captains of the regiment and independent companies of invalids, inſtead of the ſubſiſtence of the contingent men and non-effectives which they have been acuſtomed to receive, are, as an indemnification for the repair of arms, burials, and loſſes by men dying in their debt, to be allowed 100l. each, when their companies are at the eſtabliſhment of 70 men; and 80l. each, when

when the eſtabliſhment is under the ſaid number of private men; the corps of invalids being conſidered as an honourable retirement for officers of long ſervice.

The allowances to the pay-maſters and ſurgeons of the foot, inſtead of the ſtoppages which are returned, are to be 120l. annually to each of the ſaid pay-maſters and ſurgeons, when the eſtabliſhment of their companies is 50 private men or upwards; and 70l. when their companies conſiſt of a ſmaller number of men.—The annual allowances to the pay-maſters, ſurgeons and riding-maſters of the horſe and dragoons, in lieu of the monies iſſued under the name of *graſs-money*, are to be as follows: To the pay-maſters 10l. for each troop, when the eſtabliſhment of the troop amounts to 40 men; and 7l. 15s. when the eſtabliſhment is lower; to the ſurgeon 8l. for each troop, when the eſtabliſhment is at 40 men, and 6l. 4s. when it is lower. For the riding maſters, rough riders, and incidental expences relating to the ſame, an annual allowance is to be made to the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major commandant of every corps, of 23l. 6s. for each troop, when the eſtabliſhment of the troop amounts

to 40 private men, and 18l. 1s. for each troop, when reduced below that number of privates.

For corps of one and two troops no ſurgeon nor pay maſter is allowed on their eſtabliſhment. The captains and riding-maſter, however, receive their allowances, as before ſtated in the ſcale or table for cavalry.

For medical attendance and medicines for the ſick, there is allowed:

	Per annum. £.	s.	d.
For one troop of 46 privates	15	0	0
For two troops of 46 privates each	25	0	0
For one troop of 76 privates	21	0	0

In corps newly raiſed, all theſe allowances for captains, pay-maſter, ſurgeon, and riding maſter, commence from an intermediate period, equally diſtant from the date of the letter of ſervice and the day of the eſtabliſhment of the corps.

Muſters.

The muſtering of the army is now done *monthly* by the pay-maſter.

Of Regimental Accounts.

Regimental accounts are made up monthly, from the 25th of December in every year, to the 24th of January. Theſe accounts muſt be tranſmitted to the War Office, from whence they are ſent to the agent, who examines and returns them to the War Office, with his remarks thereon, and his account of payments for the ſame month.

This ſyſtem is continued from the 25th of one month to the 24th of that enſuing, throughout the year, when the general ſtatement of every corps of cavalry and infantry will be made up and paſſed as finally ſettled.

The following are tables of the full pay, ſubſiſtence and arrears of the different ranks of officers, together with the full pay and ſubſiſtence of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates previous to the augmentation of pay on 25th May, 1797.

LIFE GUARDS.

	Subsistence.						Nett Arrears.						Full Pay.					
	Per Diem			For 365 days			Per Diem.			For 365 days			Per Diem.			For 365 days		
									Parts of									
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	365	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel and Captain	1	7		492	15		6	7	91	120	10	6	1	16		657		
1st Lieut. Colonel	1	3	3	424	6	3	5	7	333	103	5	8	1	11		565	15	
2d Lieut. Colonel	1		6	374	2	6	4	8	159	85	16	7	1	7		492	15	
Cornet and Major		19	6	355	17	6	4	9	86	87		11	1	6		474	10	
Guidon and Major		18		328	10		4	4	304	80	7		1	4		438		
Exempt and Captain		12	$1\frac{5}{7}$	221	12	$1\frac{5}{7}$	2	9	186	50	19	3		16		292		
Brigadier and Lieutenant		8	2	149	18	2	2		120	37				11		200	5	
Sub-Brigad. and Cornet		4	$8\frac{4}{7}$	86		$8\frac{4}{7}$								8	4	152	1	8
Adjutant		8	$6\frac{4}{7}$	155	2	$6\frac{4}{7}$	1	8	330	31	15	10		11		200	5	
Chaplain		5		91	5		1	2	246	22	6	4		6	8	121	13	4
Surgeon		6		100	10		1	5	223	26	15	8		8		146		
Kettle-Drum & Trump.		4	2											5				
Private Gentleman		2	$10\frac{2}{7}$											4				

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE-GUARDS.

	Subsistence.						Nett Arrears.					
	Per Diem.			For 365 Days			Per Diem.			For 365 Days		
									Parts of			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.* 365	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel }	1	11		565	15		7	3	93	132	14	
Lieutenant-Colonel } and Captain	1	2	6	410	12	6	5		160	91	18	4
Major }	1	1	6	392	7	6	3	8	159	67	11	8
Captain		16	6	301	2	6	3	7	78	65	14	5
Lieutenant		11	6	209	17	6	2	6	7	45	13	1
Cornet		11		200	15		2		299	37	14	11
Quarter-Master		6	6	118	12	6	1	5	75	26	3	4
Chaplain		5		91	5		1	2	246	22	19	9
Adjutant		4	6	82	2	6		2	2	3	11	
Surgeon		4	6	82	2	6	1	1	76	20	1	9
Surgeon's Mate		3		54	15			3	74	5	4	5
Kettle Drummer		2	6									
Trumpeter		2										
Corporal		2	6									
Private Man		2										

DRAGOON GUARDS and DRAGOONS.

	BRITISH.												IRISH.					
	Subsiſtence.						Full Pay.						Full Pay.			Subsiſtence.		
	Per Diem.			For 365 Days			Per Diem.			For 365 Days			Per Diem.			Per Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel }	1	6	6	483	12	6	1	15		638	15		1	11	4	1	3	8
Lieut. Col. } and Captain		18	6	337	12	6	1	4	6	447	2	6		19	4		14	7
Major }		15	6	282	17	6	1		6	374	2	6		17	4		13	1
Captain		11	6	209	17	6		15	6	282	17	6		12	4		9	2
Lieutenant		7		127	15			9		164	5			7	2		4	9
Cornet		6		109	10			8		146				6	2		3	10
Chaplain		5		91	5			6	8	121	13	4		6	8		5	
Adjutant		4	6	82	2	6		5		91	5							
Surgeon		4	6	82	2	6		6		109	10			4			3	
Surgeon's Mate . .		3		54	15			3	6	63	17	6						
Quarter Maſter . . .		4		73				5	6	100	7	6		4			2	9
Kettle Drummer . .		1	9					2	3					1	8		1	
Hautbois		1	6					2						1	6		1	
Serjeant		2	3					2	9					2	8		1	7
Corporal		1	9					2	3					1	10		1	1 9
Private Man		1	5					1	9					1	6			11 10

FOOT GUARDS.

	Subsistence.						Full Pay.						Nett Arrears.					
	P. Diem			For 365 D.			P. Diem.			For 365 D.			Per Diem.			For 365 D.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Parts of* 356	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	1	10	0	547	10	0	1	19	0	711	15	0	6	11	116	126	14	3
Lieutenant Colonel	1	1	6	392	7	6	1	8	6	520	2	6	5	5	352	100	6	5
Major	0	18	6	337	12	6	1	4	6	447	2	6	4	8	121	85	13	5
Captain	0	12	6	228	2	6	0	16	6	301	2	6	3	1	145	56	17	6
Capt. Lieut. and Lieut.	0	6	0	109	10	0	0	7	10	142	19	2	1	4	46	24	10	6
Enfign	0	4	6	82	2	6	0	5	10	106	9	2	0	11	228	17	13	7
Chaplain	0	5	0	91	5	0	0	6	8	121	13	4	1	2	360	22	15	10
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Surgeon, Solicitor	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	4	0	73	0	0	0	9	1	13	13	10
Surgeon's Mate	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	3	6	63	17	6	0	3	147	5	3	6
Drum-Major	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	1	6	27	7	6						
Deputy-Marfhall	0	0	9	13	13	9	0	1	0	18	5	0						
Hautbois	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	1	6	27	7	6						
Serjeant	0	1	4	24	6	8	0	1	10	33	9	2						
Corporal	0	0	10	16	1	7	0	1	2	21	7	6						
Drummer	0	0	8	13	9	0	0	1	0	18	5	0						
Private Soldier	0	0	6	10	8	7	0	0	10	15	4	2						

MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

	BRITISH.												IRISH.					
	Full Pay.						Subſiſtence.						Full Pay.			Subſiſt.		
	P. Diem.			365 Days.			P. Diem.			365 Days.			P. Diem.			P. Diem.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	1	4	0	438	0	0	0	18	0	328	10	0	1	5	0	0	18	4
Lieutenant-Colonel	0	17	0	310	5	0	0	13	0	237	5	0	0	17	0	0	12	7
Major	0	15	0	273	15	0	0	11	6	209	17	6	0	14	0	0	10	4
Captain	0	10	0	182	10	0	0	7	6	136	17	6	0	10	0	0	7	1
Captain Lieut. and Lieutenant	0	4	8	85	3	4	0	3	6	63	17	6	0	4	8	0	3	4
Enſign	0	3	8	66	18	4	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	3	8	0	2	10
Chaplain	0	6	8	121	13	4	0	5	0	91	5	0	0	6	8	0	5	0
Adjutant and Surgeon	0	4	0	73	0	0	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
Quarter-Maſter	0	4	8	85	3	4	0	3	6	63	17	6	0	4	8	0	3	4
Surgeon's Mate	0	3	6	63	17	6	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	2	6	0	2	4
Serjeant	0	1	6	27	7	6	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	1	6	0	1	0
Drum-Major	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	0	0	1	6
Corporal and Drummer	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	0	8	12	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	9
Private Soldier	0	0	8	12	3	4	0	0	6	9	2	6	1	0	7	0	0	5

N. B. The Pay of the Militia, Invalids and Marines the ſame.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

	Full Pay.						Subſiſtence.						Arrears.					
	P. Diem			Per Ann.			Per Diem			Per Annum.			P. Diem.			Per Ann.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	1	5	0	456	5	0	0	18	9	342	3	9	0	6	3	114	1	3
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	0	0	365	0	0	0	15	0	273	15	0	0	5	0	91	5	0
Major	0	15	0	273	15	0	0	11	3	205	6	3	0	3	9	68	8	9
Captain	0	10	0	182	10	0	0	7	6	136	17	6	0	2	6	45	12	6
Captain-Lieutenant	0	6	0	109	10	0	0	4	6	82	2	6	0	1	6	27	7	6
1ſt Lieutenant	0	5	0	91	5	0	0	3	9	68	8	9	0	1	3	22	16	3
2d Lieutenant	0	4	0	73	0	0	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	1	0	18	5	0
Serjeant	0	2	0	36	10	0	0	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$	30	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$						
Corporal	0	1	10	33	9	2	0	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	28	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$						
Bombadier	0	1	8	30	8	4	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	25	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$						
Gunner	0	1	4	24	6	8	0	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	20	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$						
Mattroſs Fifer and Drummer	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	14	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$						

HALF-PAY.

	ENGLISH, per diem.									IRISH, per diem.					
	Horſe Gds.			Drag.			Foot.			Drag.			Foot.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*l.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	0	13	6	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	15	8	0	12	3
Lieutenant Colonel . . .	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	8	6	0	9	8	0	8	3
Major	0	11	6	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	8	8	0	6	9
Captain	0	7	0	0	5	6	0	5	0	0	6	2	0	4	9
Lieutenant	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	2	3
2d Lieutenant, Cornet and Enſign	0	4	6	0	2	6	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	9
Quarter-maſter	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	2	4
Adjutant	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0				0	2	0
Surgeon	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Chaplain	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4

The only deduction from the Half-pay is the poundage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
If the officer be not on the ſpot, to the Agent that receives it *6d.*

COMPUTATION OF NET ARREARS

For the Officers of a Battalion of Infantry,

From one to 365 Days.

Days	COLONEL.				LIEUT. COL.				MAJOR.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1		4	6	150	0	2	11	197	0	2	7	1
2		9		300	0	5	11	29	0	5	2	2
3		13	7	85	0	8	10	226	0	7	9	3
4		18	1	235	0	11	10	58	0	10	4	4
5	1	2	8	20	0	14	9	255	0	12	11	5
6	1	7	2	170	0	17	9	87	0	15	6	6
7	1	11	8	320	1	0	8	284	0	18	1	7
8	1	16	3	105	1	3	8	116	1	0	8	8
9	2	0	9	255	1	6	7	313	1	3	3	9
10	2	5	4	40	1	9	7	145	1	5	10	10
20	4	10	8	80	2	19	2	290	2	11	8	20
30	6	16	0	120	4	8	10	70	3	17	6	30
31	7	0	6	270	4	11	9	267	4	0	1	31
40	9	1	4	160	5	18	5	215	5	3	4	40
50	11	6	8	200	7	8	0	360	6	9	2	50
60	13	12	0	240	8	17	8	140	7	15	0	60
61	13	16	7	25	9	0	7	337	7	17	7	61
70	15	17	4	280	10	7	3	285	9	0	10	70
80	18	2	8	320	11	16	11	65	10	6	8	80
90	20	8	0	360	13	6	6	210	11	12	6	90
91	20	12	7	145	13	9	6	42	11	15	1	91
100	22	13	5	35	14	16	1	355	12	18	4	100
200	45	6	10	70	29	12	3	345	25	16	8	200
300	68	0	3	105	44	8	5	335	38	15	0	300
182	41	5	2	290	26	19	0	84	23	10	2	182
183	41	9	9	75	27	1	11	281	23	12	9	183
365	82	15	0		54	1	0		47	3	0	

Days	CAPTAIN.				LT. & QR. MAS.				ENSIGN.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1	0	1	10	245	0	0	10	211	0	0	5	114
2	0	3	9	125	0	1	9	57	0	0	10	228
3	0	5	8	5	0	2	7	268	0	1	3	342
4	0	7	6	250	0	3	6	114	0	1	9	91
5	0	9	5	130	0	4	4	325	0	2	2	205
6	0	11	4	10	0	5	3	171	0	2	7	319
7	0	13	2	255	0	6	2	17	0	3	1	68
8	0	15	1	135	0	7	0	228	0	3	6	182
9	0	17	0	15	0	7	11	74	0	3	11	296
10	0	18	10	268	0	8	9	285	0	4	5	45
20	1	17	9	155	0	17	7	205	0	8	10	90
30	2	16	8	50	1	6	5	125	0	13	3	135
31	2	18	6	295	1	7	3	336	0	13	8	249
40	3	15	6	310	1	15	3	45	0	17	8	180
50	4	14	5	205	2	4	0	330	1	2	1	225
60	5	13	4	100	2	12	10	250	1	6	6	270
61	5	15	2	345	2	13	9	96	1	7	0	19
70	6	12	2	360	3	1	8	170	1	10	11	315
80	7	11	1	255	3	10	6	90	1	15	4	360
90	8	10	0	150	3	19	4	10	1	19	10	40
91	8	11	11	30	4	0	2	221	2	0	3	154
100	9	8	11	45	4	8	1	295	2	4	3	85
200	18	17	10	90	8	16	3	225	4	8	6	170
300	28	6	9	135	13	4	5	155	6	12	9	255
182	17	3	10	60	8	0	5	77	4	0	6	308
183	17	5	8	360	8	1	3	288	4	1	0	57
365	34	9	7		16	1	9		8	1	7	

Days	CHAPLAIN.				SURG. & ADJ.				MATE.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1	0	1	3	42	0	0	9	25	0	0	3	158
2	0	2	6	84	0	1	6	50	0	0	6	316
3	0	3	9	126	0	2	3	75	0	0	10	109
4	0	5	0	168	0	3	0	100	0	1	1	267
5	0	6	3	210	0	3	9	125	0	1	5	60
6	0	7	6	252	0	4	6	150	0	1	8	218
7	0	8	9	294	0	5	3	175	0	2	0	11
8	0	10	0	336	0	6	0	200	0	2	3	169
9	0	11	4	13	0	6	9	225	0	2	6	327
10	0	12	7	55	0	7	6	230	0	2	10	120
20	1	5	2	110	0	15	1	135	0	5	8	240
30	1	17	9	165	1	2	8	20	0	8	6	360
31	1	19	0	207	1	3	5	45	0	8	10	153
40	2	10	4	220	1	10	2	270	0	11	5	115
50	3	2	11	275	1	17	9	155	0	14	3	235
60	3	15	6	330	2	5	4	40	0	17	1	355
61	3	16	10	7	2	6	1	65	0	17	5	148
70	4	8	2	20	2	12	10	290	1	0	0	110
80	5	0	9	75	3	0	5	175	1	2	10	230
90	5	13	4	130	3	8	0	60	1	5	8	350
91	5	14	7	172	3	8	9	85	1	6	0	143
100	6	5	11	185	3	15	6	310	1	8	7	105
200	12	11	11	5	7	11	1	255	2	17	2	210
300	18	17	10	190	11	6	8	200	4	5	9	315
182	11	9	2	344	6	17	6	170	2	12	0	286
183	11	10	6	21	6	18	3	195	2	12	4	79
365	22	19	9		13	15	10		5	4	5	

COMPUTATION OF NET ARREARS

For the Officers of a Regiment of Cavalry,

From one to 365 Days.

Days	COLONEL.				LIEUT. COL.				MAJOR.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1	0	6	4	127	0	4	6	16	0	3	8	356
2	0	12	8	254	0	9	0	32	0	7	5	345
3	0	19	1	16	0	13	6	48	0	11	2	338
4	1	5	5	143	0	18	0	64	0	14	11	329
5	1	11	9	270	1	2	6	80	0	18	8	320
6	1	18	2	32	1	7	0	96	1	2	5	311
7	2	4	6	149	1	11	6	112	1	6	2	302
8	2	10	10	266	1	16	0	128	1	9	11	292
9	2	17	3	48	2	0	6	144	1	13	8	284
10	3	3	7	175	2	5	0	160	1	17	5	275
20	6	7	2	350	4	10	0	320	3	14	11	185
30	9	10	10	160	6	15	1	115	5	12	5	95
31	9	17	2	287	6	19	7	131	5	16	2	86
40	12	14	5	335	9	0	1	275	7	9	11	5
50	15	18	1	145	11	5	2	70	9	7	4	280
60	19	1	8	320	13	10	2	230	11	4	10	190
61	19	8	1	80	13	14	8	246	11	8	7	181
70	22	5	4	130	15	15	3	5	13	2	4	100
80	25	8	11	305	18	0	3	185	14	19	10	10
90	28	12	7	115	20	5	3	325	16	17	3	285
91	28	18	11	242	20	9	9	341	17	1	0	276
100	31	16	2	290	22	10	4	140	18	14	9	195
200	63	12	5	215	45	0	8	280	37	9	7	25
300	95	8	8	140	67	11	1	55	56	4	4	220
182	57	17	11	119	40	19	7	357	34	2	1	187
183	58	4	3	246	41	4	2	8	34	5	10	178
365	116	2	3		82	3	10		68	8	0	

Days	CAPTAIN.				LIEUTENANT.				CORNET.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1	0	3	0	234	0	1	5	157	0	1	6	50
2	0	6	1	103	0	2	10	294	0	3	0	100
3	0	9	1	337	0	4	4	76	0	4	6	150
4	0	12	2	206	0	5	9	223	0	6	0	200
5	0	15	3	75	0	7	3	5	0	7	6	250
6	0	18	3	309	0	8	8	152	0	9	0	300
7	1	1	4	178	0	10	1	299	0	10	6	350
8	1	4	5	47	0	11	7	81	0	12	1	35
9	1	7	5	281	0	13	0	228	0	13	7	85
10	1	10	6	150	0	14	6	10	0	15	1	135
20	3	1	0	300	1	9	0	20	1	10	2	270
30	4	11	7	85	2	3	6	30	2	5	4	40
31	4	14	7	319	2	4	11	177	2	6	10	90
40	6	2	1	235	2	18	0	40	3	0	5	175
50	7	12	8	20	3	12	6	50	3	15	6	310
60	9	3	2	170	4	7	0	60	4	10	8	80
61	9	6	3	39	4	8	5	207	4	12	2	130
70	10	13	8	320	5	1	6	70	5	5	9	215
80	12	4	3	105	5	16	0	80	6	0	10	350
90	13	14	9	255	6	10	6	90	6	16	0	120
91	13	17	10	124	6	11	11	237	6	17	6	170
100	15	5	4	40	7	5	0	100	7	11	1	255
200	30	10	8	80	14	10	0	200	15	2	3	145
300	45	16	0	120	21	15	0	300	22	13	5	35
182	27	15	8	248	13	3	11	109	13	15	0	340
183	27	18	9	117	13	5	4	256	13	16	7	25
365	55	14	6		26	9	4		27	11	8	

Days	QUA. MAST.				ADJUTANT				SURGEON.				CHAPLAIN.			
				Parts of				Parts of				Parts of				Parts of
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	365	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	365	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	365	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	365
1	0	1	1	353	0	0	2	122	0	1	1	219	0	1	3	42
2	0	2	3	341	0	0	4	244	0	2	3	73	0	2	6	84
3	0	3	5	329	0	0	7	1	0	3	4	292	0	3	9	126
4	0	4	7	217	0	0	9	123	0	4	6	146	0	5	0	168
5	0	5	9	305	0	0	11	245	0	5	8		0	6	3	210
6	0	6	11	333	0	1	2	2	0	6	9	219	0	7	6	252
7	0	8	1	281	0	1	4	124	0	7	11	73	0	8	9	294
8	0	9	3	269	0	1	6	246	0	9	0	292	0	10	0	336
9	0	10	5	257	0	1	9	3	0	10	2	146	0	11	4	13
10	0	11	7	245	0	1	11	125	0	11	4		0	12	7	55
20	1	3	3	125	0	3	10	250	1	2	8		1	5	2	110
30	1	14	11	5	0	5	10	10	1	14	0		1	17	9	165
31	1	16	0	358	0	6	0	132	1	15	1	219	1	19	0	207
40	2	6	6	250	0	7	9	135	2	5	4		2	10	4	220
50	2	18	2	130	0	9	8	260	2	16	8		3	2	11	275
60	3	9	10	10	0	11	8	20	3	8	0		3	15	6	330
61	3	10	11	363	0	11	10	142	3	9	1	219	3	16	10	7
70	4	1	5	255	0	13	7	145	3	19	4		4	8	2	20
80	4	13	1	135	0	15	6	270	4	10	8		5	0	9	75
90	5	4	9	15	0	17	6	30	5	2	0		5	13	4	130
91	5	5	11	3	0	17	8	152	5	3	1	219	5	14	7	172
100	5	16	4	260	0	19	5	155	5	13	4		6	5	11	185
200	11	12	9	155	1	18	10	310	11	6	8		12	11	11	5
300	17	9	2	50	2	18	4	100	17	0	0		18	17	10	190
182	10	11	10	6	1	15	4	304	10	6	3	73	11	9	2	344
183	10	12	11	359	1	15	7	61	10	7	4	292	11	10	6	21
365	21	4	10		3	11	0		20	13	8		22	19	9	

The net arrears for any rank are computed in the following manner:

EXAMPLE:

	£.	s.	d.
Colonel of infantry's full pay for 365 days — —	438	0	0
Deduct ſubſiſtence at 18s. per diem	328	10	0
Arrears per annum	109	10	0
Deduct further			
Poundage at 1s. in the pound — —	21 18	0	
Hoſpital one day's full pay	1 4	0	
Agency at 2d. in the pound on his full pay —	3 13	0	
	26	15	0
Net arrears per annum	82	15	0

The pay of ſubaltern and ſtaff officers was directed to be iſſued free of ſtoppages from 25th June 1797; that of field officers and captains from 25th December, 1797.

See the table for pay of officers, according to the lateſt Regulations, p. 60.

CON-

CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE.

By a warrant dated War-Office, September, 1795, HIS MAJESTY *was pleaſed to direct and order, that the following* REGULATIONS for eſtabliſhing a CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE at a daily Rate for Soldiers of Cavalry and Infantry *ſhould take place and be ſtrictly obſerved from the* 25*th inſtant inclusive.*

I. THAT the ſeveral ALLOWANCES called BREAD MONEY, and ALLOWANCES (OLD and NEW) FOR NECESSARIES (after deducting therefrom 1s. 8d. the annual allowance to each man in the cavalry for a horſe-cloth and ſurcingle, and 2s. 6d. the annual allowance to each man in the infantry for alteration of clothing, which articles are not in future to be charged to the men, but to be otherwiſe provided for) be conſolidated under the general head of ALLOWANCE.

II. That

II. That the allowance to each ſerjeant, corporal, trumpeter, and private of cavalry, be 3¼d. per diem.

III. That the allowance to each ſerjeant, corporal, drummer and fifer, of infantry, be 2d. per diem.

IV. That the allowance to each private of infantry be 2¼d. per diem.

V. That each ſerjeant, corporal, trumpeter, and private of cavalry, and each ſerjeant, corporal, drummer, fifer, and private of infantry, ſhall be moſt exactly and regularly accounted with reſpectively for the whole of their ſaid conſolidated allowance on the 24th day of each month; and ſhall, without exception, have the money accruing thereby paid then into their hands: eſpecial care being taken, at the ſame time, that they are provided with neceſſaries according to the ſchedule annexed.

VI. That the portion of each ſoldier's pay, both in cavalry and infantry, to be ſet apart for his food, ſhall be the ſame as uſual; and he ſhall be accounted with for the difference or balance of his pay, and ſhall receive the ſame at the times and under the conditions before preſcribed for the receipt of the allowance.

VII.

VII. That it ſhall be certified on the back of the regimental monthly returns, that theſe regulations have been ſtrictly complied with at the time and in the manner ſpecified.

VIII. If it ſhall appear, that in any corps theſe regulations have not been complied with as hereby directed and ordered, the commanding officer of ſuch corps ſhall be reported to His Majesty, and made to anſwer for his diſobedience of orders.

IX. That theſe regulations ſhall extend to the whole of the regular forces, fencible and militia corps, and ſhall be obſerved throughout Great Britain, Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, and Man.

X. That recruits for uneſtabliſhed corps ſhall not receive the allowance.

XI. That recruits for eſtabliſhed corps ſhall not receive the allowance but from the time of their joining at head quarters, or at Chatham.

XII. That non commiſſioned officers and privates of cavalry, and non-commiſſioned officers of infantry, on foreign ſtations, being ſupplied with proviſions, or having other local advantages, ſhall not receive the allowance.

XIII. That privates of infantry on foreign ſtations, who have been uſed to receive half-

yearly

yearly the old allowance for neceſſaries (formerly called poundage) ſhall receive in lieu thereof, one half-penny per diem, and ſhall be accounted with for the ſame, as alſo for the balance of their pay, at the times and under the conditions preſcribed for His MAJESTY's forces on home ſervice.

XIV. That the actual expence for horſe-cloths and ſurcingles for the cavalry, not exceeding 1s. 8d. per man annually, and the actual expence of altering clothing in the infantry, not exceeding 2s. 6d. per man annually, be made extra charges in the public accounts of the regiments reſpectively, and annexed, with proper certificates, to the charge of allowance for clothing.

XV. That ſoldiers, furniſhed with bread in kind, ſhall be liable to a ſtoppage of 1½d. per diem.

This article and the one immediately preceding it relates to only ſuch of the troops, as, by the terms of this warrant, are entitled to the conſolidated allowance.

CHE-

SCHEDULE.

Eſtabliſhed Proportion of Neceſſaries that each Soldier of Cavalry and Infantry is to be in poſſeſſion of on the 24th of each Month, to entitle him to receive the Balance that may be then due to him.

CAVALRY.

3 Shirts.
2 Pair of ſhoes.
3 Pair of ſtockings.
1 Pair of gaiters.
1 Forage cap.
1 Saddle bag.
1 Pair of canvas or woollen over-hoſe.
1 Canvas or woollen frock or jacket.
1 Stock.
1 Black ball.
2 Bruſhes.
1 Curry comb and bruſh.
1 Mane comb and ſponge.
1 Horſe picker.

INFANTRY.

3 Shirts.
2 Pair of ſhoes.
2 Pair of ſtockings, or 2 pair of ſocks.
1 Pair of long gaiters.
1 Forage cap.
1 Pack.
1 Stock.
1 Black ball.
2 Bruſhes.

Addition

Addition to the Pay of Regimental Surgeons and Mates, commencing 25th December, 1796.

BY the regulations, for improving the ſituation of regimental ſurgeons and mates, dated November, 1796, His MAJESTY was pleaſed to order, that on the 25th of December enſuing, the allowances in all regular corps of infantry and cavalry, either on account of medicines and hoſpital expences, as well the annual as the allowances during encampment, together with perquiſites, or gratuities, ſhould ceaſe; and that the medicines ſhould be furniſhed by the apothecary general. Medical expences for detachments and recruiting parties, to be defrayed at the public charge.

The pay of each ſurgeon in the cavalry was alſo increaſed on the 25th of December, 1796, to 12s. per day: and the pay of ſurgeons in the infantry, to 10s. per day: liable to the uſual deductions.

Baggage and forage money, as to captains, was alſo allowed to regimental ſurgeons in time of war: and choice of quarters according to their ſtanding in the regiment.

The above regulations alſo granted to ſur-

geons having been 20 years on full pay in the regulars (including mate's ſervice) the ſum of five ſhillings a day for life, on their retiring—Certificates of their good conduct to be ſigned by the commanding officers under whom they had ſerved.

Surgeon's mates, in future, to be ſtiled aſſiſtant ſurgeons, and to be appointed, by commiſſion from His MAJESTY, or generals authoriſed by him. Their pay, from 25th December, 1796, to be five ſhillings a day, except in time of war and on foreign ſtations, when they were to receive 7s. 6d. per day: liable to the uſual deductions. Choice of quarters to be according to their ſtanding in the regiment with reſpect to ſubalterns.

Since the above regulations, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, that the pay of the above officers ſhall be iſſued without deductions, as ſtated in p. 60.

GENERAL

Adjutant General's Office,
25th May, 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Fencible Cavalry.

WHEREAS, over and above the proviſion made for clothing, for Chelſea Hoſpital, for lodging, and for medical aſſiſtance, and likewiſe over and above the allowance of beer and other articles provided in barracks and quarters, and of bread provided at a reduced rate in camp, the private dragoon of the line ſerving at home heretofore received the pay of 8d. per day, which, together with the ſum of 3¼d. per day, granted to him by his Majeſty's warrant for eſtabliſhing and conſolidating certain other allowances lately given him, amounts to the ſum of 11¼d.

His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to take the ſame into his conſideration, is pleaſed to direct, that under the following regulations, there ſhall, from the 25th of this preſent month

of May, be paid to each private dragoon, in addition to the ſaid ſum of 11¼d. the further ſum of 3¾d. making in the whole the ſum of 15d. daily. Out of this advance of pay, the ſoldier is to defray the extra expence of bread and meat now paid by the public, which at preſent amounts on an average to the ſum of 1¾d; ſo that the net increaſe of allowance now given to each ſoldier will be 2d. per diem.

With reſpect to the diſburſement of this 15d. per day, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order that a ſum not exceeding 4s. 6d. per week, ſhall be applied towards the expence of the ſoldier's meſs (including vegetables, &c.) unleſs he himſelf ſhall chooſe to appropriate a further part of his pay to that purpoſe.

That a ſum not exceeding 2s. 7½d per week, ſhall be retained for neceſſaries,* to be accounted for as uſual, monthly.

That the remainder of the pay, amounting to 19¼d. per week, ſhall be paid to the ſoldier, ſubject to the accuſtomed deduction for waſhing and articles for cleaning his clothes and appointments.

And his Majeſty, out of his royal bounty, is

* For liſt of ſuch neceſſaries, ſee appendix.

further

further pleaſed to order and direct, for the benefit of the ſoldier, that in camp he ſhall receive the ſum of 5¼d. per week, being the difference between the allowance, and value of bread and beer in quarters, and the ordinary increaſed ſupply of bread in camp.

That if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, ſhould exceed the price of 6d. per pound, or bread of the houſhold quality the price of 1½d. per pound, ſuch extra price ſhall be allowed by the public for a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and 1lb. of bread, per day, per man.

That when any ſoldier ſhall, with the approbation of his commanding officer, provide himſelf with lodging, and with the ſeveral articles to which his billet would entitle him, he ſhall receive the ſame allowance as the publican would have been entitled to under ſuch billet.

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the pay and allowances to a trumpeter ſhall be daily, 19d.

That the pay and allowance to a corporal ſhall be daily 19½d

That the pay and allowance to a ſerjeant, ſhall be daily, 2s. 2d.

For the Infantry of the Line, the Militia, and Fencible Infantry.

WHEREAS, over and above the proviſion made for clothing, for Chelſea Hoſpital, for lodging, and for medical aſſiſtance; and likewiſe, over and above the allowance of beer, and other articles, provided in barracks and quarters, and of bread provided at a reduced rate in camp, the private ſoldier of infantry of the line, ſerving at home, heretofore received the pay of 6d. per day, which together with the ſum of 2¼d. per day granted to him by his Majeſty's warrant, for eſtabliſhing and conſolidating certain other allowances lately given him, amounts to the ſum of 8¼d.; his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to take the ſame into conſideration, is pleaſed to direct, that under the following regulations, there ſhall, from the 25th of this preſent month of May, be paid to each private ſoldier of infantry, in addition to the ſaid ſum of 8¼d. the further ſum of 3¾d. making in the whole, the ſum of 1s. daily:—Out of this advance of pay, the ſoldier is to pay the extra price of bread, and meat, now paid by the public, which at preſent amounts, upon an average, to the

the daily ſum of 1¼d.; ſo that the nett increaſe of allowance in future, to each ſoldier, will be 2d. per diem.

With reſpect to the diſburſement of this 1s. per day, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, that a ſum, not exceeding 4s. per week ſhall be applied towards the expence of the ſoldier's meſs (including vegetables, &c.) unleſs he himſelf ſhall chuſe to appropriate a further part of his pay to that purpoſe.

That a ſum not exceeding 1s. 6d. per week, ſhall be retained for neceſſaries, to be accounted for as uſual, monthly.

That the remainder of his pay, amounting to 1s. 6d. per week, ſhall be paid to the ſoldier, ſubject to the accuſtomed deduction, for waſhing and articles for cleaning his clothes and appointments.

And his Majeſty, out of his royal bounty, is further pleaſed to order and direct, for the benefit of the ſoldier—

That in camp, he ſhall receive the ſum of 5¼d. per week, being the difference between the allowance and value of bread and beer, in quarters or barracks, and the ordinary (increaſed) ſupply of bread in camp.

That

That if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, ſhould exceed the price of 6d. per pound, or bread of the houſhold quality, the price of 1½d. per pound, ſuch extra price ſhall be allowed by the public, upon a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread per day, for each man.

That when any ſoldier ſhall, with the approbation of his commanding officer, provide himſelf with lodging, and the ſeveral articles of ſmall beer, &c. to which his billet would entitle him, he ſhall receive the ſame allowance, as the publican would have been entitled to, under ſuch billet.

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the pay and allowances to a drummer, ſhall be daily, 13¼d.

That the pay and allowance to a corporal, ſhall be daily, 14¼d.

That the pay and allowances to a ſerjeant, ſhall be daily. 18¾d.

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the pay and allowances, of the invalids, ſhall be daily;—

To a private, 11¼d.—To a drummer, 13¼d.—To a corporal, 13¾d.—To a ſerjeant, 18¼d.—

And

And that the ſerjeants, drummers, and private men of the militia, and fencible infantry, ſhall be placed on the ſame footing reſpectively, as thoſe of the line. His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the like addition of 2d. per diem, ſhall be made to all his ſoldiers, ſerving out of Great Britain.

Daily

Daily Rates of the Pay of Officers, according to the lateſt Regulations.

DRAGOON GUARDS, DRAGOONS, AND FENCIBLE CAVALRY.

	Per Diem. £.	s.	d.	For 365 Days. £.	s	d.
Colonel —	1	12	10	599	4	2
Lieutenant Colonel	1	3	0	419	15	0
Major — —	0	19	3	351	6	3
Captain — —	0	14	7	266	2	11
Captain Lieut. or Lieut.	0	9	0	164	5	0
Cornet — —	0	8	0	146	0	0
Adjutant —	0	5	0	91	5	0
Surgeon — —	0	11	4	206	16	8
Aſſiſtant Surgeon	0	5	0	91	5	0
Veterinary Surgeon	0	8	0	146	0	0

FENCIBLE CAVALRY.

Surgeon — —	0	6	0	109	10	0
Aſſiſtant Surgeon —	0	3	6	63	17	6

INFANTRY OF THE LINE, MILITIA, AND FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

	Per Diem. £.	s.	d.	For 365 Days. £.	s.	d
Colonel — —	1	2	6	410	12	6
Lieutenant Colonel	0	15	11	290	9	7
Major — —	0	14	1	257	0	5
Captain —	0	9	5	171	17	1
Captain Lieut. or Lieut.	0	5	8	103	8	4
Enſign or Second Lieut.	0	4	8	85	3	4
Adjutant —	0	5	0	91	5	0
Quarter Maſter —	0	4	8	85	3	4
Surgeon of the Line	0	9	5	171	17	1
Aſſiſtant ditto	0	5	0	91	5	0

FENCIBLE INFANTRY OR MILITIA.

Surgeon —	0	4	0	73	0	0
Mate — —	0	3	6	63	17	6

N. B. When a Lieutenant, Enſign, Adjutant, or Quarter Maſter of Foot, Militia, Fencibles, or Infantry, holds two Commiſſions, 1s. per Day is to be deduced from the above Rates, for each Commiſſion, and 1s. a Day to be added to the Pay of the Surgeon and Aſſiſtant Surgeon of Cavalry, and Surgeon and Mate of Fencible Infantry or Militia, not holding a Subaltern Commiſſion.

Dail as ordered by Warrant,

		Full Pay.		*Subſiſt-ence.*		*Stop-page ac-counted for monthly.*	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
	ant -	1	10 3/4	1	8 3/4	0	2
	oral -	1	4 3/4	1	2 3/4	0	2
	nmer	1	2 1/4	1	0 1/4	0	2
	te -	1	1	0	11	0	2
Life Guard	ant -	1	6 3/4	1	4 1/4	0	2 1/2
	oral -	1	2 1/4	0	11 3/4	0	2 1/2
Horſe Gua	nmer -	1	1 3/4	0	11 1/2	0	2 1/2
	te -	1	0	0	9 1/2	0	2 1/2
Dragoon G	ant -	1	6 1/4				
Dragoons	oral -	1	1 3/4				
Fencible	nmer -	1	1 1/4				
valry	te -	0	11 1/4				

The Soldi hen Meat ſhall exceed 6d. per Pound, or h hree Quarters of a Pound of Meat, and o find their own Lodging, &c. they are to lowed as before the laſt Regulations. In ſix Pounds of Bread every four Days for 5d.

Daily Pay of Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, ſerving at Home, as ordered by Warrant, dated May 25, 1797.

		Full Pay.		Subſiſtence.		Stoppage to be accounted for every two Months.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Life Guards	Corporal	2	6¾				
	Private	1	11¼				
Horſe Guards	Corporal	2	3¾				
	Trumpeter and Private	1	8¾				
Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Fencible Cavalry	Serjeant	2	2	1	9½	0	4½
	Corporal	1	7½	1	3	0	4½
	Trumpeter	1	7	1	2½	0	4½
	Private	1	3	0	10½	0	4½

		Full Pay.		Subſiſtence.		Stoppage accounted for monthly.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Foot Guards	Serjeant	1	10¾	1	8½	0	2
	Corporal	1	4½	1	2¾	0	2
	Drummer	1	2¾	1	0½	0	2
	Private	1	1	0	11	0	2
Marching Regiments, embodied Militia, and Fencible Inf.	Serjeant	1	6½	1	4¼	0	2½
	Corporal	1	2¼	0	11½	0	2½
	Drummer	1	1¾	0	11½	0	2½
	Private	1	0	0	9½	0	2¼
Invalids	Serjeant	1	6¾				
	Corporal	1	1¾				
	Drummer	1	1¾				
	Private	0	11¼				

The Soldier is to defray the whole Expence of his Bread and Meat, except when Meat ſhall exceed 6d. per Pound, or houſehold Bread 1½d. per Pound; ſuch Exceſs to be allowed upon three Quarters of a Pound of Meat, and one Pound of Bread a Day per Man. When Soldiers are permitted to find their own Lodging, &c. they are to be alluwed 2d. per Day additional. In Barracks, Small Beer to be allowed as before the laſt Regulations. In Camps, where Small Beer is not provided, but where the Soldier has ſix Pounds of Bread every four Days for 5d, he is allowed 5¼d. per Week additional.

Daily Pay of Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, ſerving Abroad, commencing May 25, 1797.

Stations.	*Corps.*	*Ranks.*	*Full Pay.* s.	*Full Pay.* d.	*Deduction.* s.	*Deduction.* d.	*Nett Pay.* s.	*Nett Pay.* d.
North America, and thoſe Stations in the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere, at which Proviſions are ſupplied by the Public, and a Stoppage is made from the Troops on that Account	Dragoons	Serjeant	2	2	0	7½	1	6½
		Corporal	1	7½	0	7½	1	0
		Trumpeter	1	7	0	7½	0	11½
		Private	1	3	0	7½	0	7½
	Foot	Serjeant	1	6¼	0	6¼	0	0
		Corporal	1	2¼	0	6¼	0	8
		Drummer	1	1¼	0	6¼	0	7½
		Private	1	0	0	6	0	6
Gibraltar Jamaica New South Wales	Dragoons	Serjeant	2	2	0	5	1	9
		Corporal	1	7½	0	5	1	2½
		Trumpeter	1	7	0	5	1	2
		Private	1	3	0	5	0	10
	Foot	Serjeant	1	6¾	0	3¾	1	3
		Corporal	1	2¾	0	3¾	0	10½
		Drummer	1	1¼	0	3¼	0	10
		Private	1	0	0	3½	0	8½
Embarked in Tranſports, or in Ships of War, but not ſerving as Marines	Dragoons	Serjeant	2	2	0	8	1	6
		Corporal	1	7½	0	8	0	11½
		Trumpeter	1	7	0	8	0	11
		Private	1	3	0	8	0	7
	Foot	Serjeant	1	6¾	0	6¾	1	0
		Corporal	1	2¼	0	6¼	0	7½
		Drummer	1	1¼	0	6¼	0	7
		Private	1	0	0	6½	0	5½

When ſerving on Board Ships of War, as Marines, not liable to any Deduction for Proviſions ſupplied to them at the public Charge: And when on Stations where they ſupply themſelves with Proviſions, are put on the Home Eſtabliſhment.

State of the daily Rates of Pay of the unattached Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, from the 1st of March inclusive.

DRAGOONS.

	Per Diem. £.	s.	d.
Colonel	1	12	10
Lieutenant Colonel	1	3	0
Major	0	19	3
Captain	0	14	7
Lieutenant	0	9	0
Cornet	0	8	0
Chaplain	0	4	0
Adjutant	0	5	0
Quarter-Master	0	5	6
Surgeon	0	6	0

FOOT.

FOOT.

	£.	s.	d.
Colonel	1	2	6
Lieutenant Colonel	0	15	11
Major	0	14	1
Captain	0	9	5
Lieutenant	0	4	8
Enſign	0	3	8
Chaplain	0	4	0
Adjutant	0	4	0
Quarter-Maſter	0	4	8
Surgeon	0	4	0

N. B. The pay of the warrant men of the commandant, is to be iſſued as uſual, in addition to the rates of pay above mentioned.

Unattached officers, who have been, or ſhall be ordered to be continued on full pay, in conſequence of their holding ſtaff or other employment in the public ſervice, are to ceaſe to receive ſuch full pay from the dates of their removal from the ſaid employment reſpectively.

Inſtructions for Regimental Pay-maſters of Regulars, Fencibles, and Militia.

January, 19, 1798.

I. THE Pay-maſter is to make out monthly pay-liſts of the corps to which he belongs, to the 24th of each month incluſive, being the day to which the men are required to be accounted with according to the King's regulation*. He is alſo to make up monthly, under their reſpective heads, accounts of the different regimental ſervices, for which payments have been made within the period.

II. The pay-maſter, whoſe office includes that of muſter-maſter, is alſo to muſter the corps he belongs to, by his pay-liſt, on the 24th of each month. The adjutant is to produce, at the ſaid muſters, monthly rolls made up by himſelf, which are to be compared with the pay-liſts, and to be certified by the commanding officer.

III. The pay-maſter's monthly liſts, and adjutant's monthly rolls, are to be made out by

* For a particular exception reſpecting the cavalry, ſee note to clauſe vii. of theſe inſtructions.

troops or companies, in the following order, viz.

1ſt. The colonel's troop or company, in which the field officers not having troops or companies, and the ſtaff officers, as ſuch, are to be ſtated.

2d. The lieutenant-colonel's troop or company.

3d. The major's troop or company, after which the other troops or companies are to be placed, according to the ſeniority of rank in the regiment of the reſpective captains by which they are commanded.

IV. The names of the ſerjeants, corporals, trumpeters, drummers, and privates, are each to be arranged in their ſeveral troops or companies, in alphabetical order, without any regard to the period, whether complete or broken, for which they may have been paid.

V. The officers and men abſent are to be ſtated in their proper place accordingly, in the pay-maſter's liſt, as well as in the adjutant's rolls. No charge however, is to be inſerted in the pay maſter's liſts, but for perſons and times for which payment has actually and *bona fide* been made

made by the pay-maſter, within the period of the account.

VI. Oppoſite to the name of each individual for whom a charge is made, are to be inſerted the dates from, and to, and the number of days for which he has been paid; as alſo the amount paid to him.

VII. The pay iſſued to commiſſioned officers preſent, is to be ſeparately vouched by their ſignature in the column of "Remarks," oppoſite to the ſum charged for each of them reſpectively; and the amount of pay of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of each troop or company, by certificates ſigned by the officers commanding the ſame reſpectively, and the ſum is to be inſerted in words at length, in their own hand-writing †.

† In the cavalry where permiſſion has been given to make the ſettlement with the men only once in two months, the following exception may be added to the certificates of the officers commanding the reſpective troops in the pay-liſts of the intermediate months when the ſettlement does not take place, and may follow the printed words "as above ſtated," viz. except in regard to ſtoppages from the men, for which they are to be accounted with on the 24th of next.

VIII. In the column of " Remarks," all perſons of the regiment abſent, or charged for broken periods, as well as thoſe whoſe names, as belonging to the ſame troop or company, have not appeared in the preceding, or are likely not to be found in the ſubſequent pay-liſt, are to be particularly accounted for. When men are charged for the firſt time in the pay-maſter's liſt, the ground on which the charge is made to commence, from the date ſtated, muſt be ſhewn; and if ſubſiſted before, it muſt be ſpecified at what place, and by whom.

IX. No transfers of men from one troop or company to another, are to be permitted to take place but on the 25th day of the Month, being the period of commencement of each monthly account.

X. Pay-maſters of regiments at home, are to ſupply all the recruiting parties of the corps to which they belong, with money for ſubſiſtence, and other ſervices, as the officers commanding the ſaid parties will not be allowed to draw on the agent.

The pay-maſters may iſſue ſubſiſtence for the ſaid parties monthly in advance: the iſſues for the other branches of the recruiting ſervice

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are to be made from time to time, and to ſuch amount only, as occaſion may require, and as ſhall be approved and certified by the officer commanding the regiment.

The officers commanding the ſeveral recruiting parties are to tranſmit to the head quarters of the reſpective corps to which they belong, in time to be annexed to the pay-maſter's monthly pay liſts, and to be included in his general ſtate, monthly accounts of their recruiting diſburſements, diſtinguiſhing, under their ſeveral heads, the ſums actually paid by them within the month. The atteſtations of all recruits raiſed within the month, and the certificates of intermediate approbation, if any, are alſo to be tranſmitted with the ſaid monthly recruiting accounts. Theſe accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the officers commanding the parties reſpectively, in like manner as the monthly accounts for the ſeveral companies, and are to be further authenticated by the ſignature of the officer commanding the regiment.

XI. Pay-maſters of regiments ſerving abroad are to take recruits into their pay liſt only from the time to which they ſhall have been ſub-

ſiſted on embarkation: a pay-maſter will be appointed to each recruiting diſtrict at home, who is to account for them, and for the reſpective parties within the ſame, till their arrival at Chatham, or to their embarkation.

XII. To each monthly account is to be annexed a ſtate of the effects and credits, or debts of the non commiſſioned officers and private men deceaſed, or who may have deſerted, within the ſaid month.

XIII. When any deductions are to be made from the ſoldier on account of victualling, either at ſtations abroad, or on the paſſage thereto, the Pay-maſter is to charge only the net ſubſiſtence paid to the men, agreeably to the rates ſpecified in the ſchedule annexed to the regulation of the 5th of July, 1797, reſpecting the pay of corps, ſerving out of Great Britain, which rates are ſtated therein under the head of "Nett Pay."

XIV. The monthly pay liſts and accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the commanding officer and adjutant, and by an affidavit from the pay-maſter, in the words aſſigned for each of them reſpectively in the printed forms. The ſums, and in cavalry regiments, the number of troop horſes alſo, are to be inſerted

inſerted in the pay-maſter's affidavit, in words at length, in the hand-writing of the pay maſter, and without any eraſure; after which the affidavit is to be taken before the mayor, or chief magiſtrate of the town, where the regiment is ſtationed, in the preſence of the commanding officer and adjutant, and to be further authenticated by their ſignatures, as witneſſes.

XV. Monthly pay liſts and accounts of the ſame kind, are alſo to be made up for diſtant detachments and parties, at the abovementioned period, by their reſpective commanding officers, who are to be reſponſible in the firſt inſtance for the ſaid liſts and accounts, and to tranſmit them, authenticated by themſelves, to head quarters, where they are to be annexed to the regimental liſts and accounts.

XVI. The pay maſters liſts and accounts are to be tranſmitted regularly, and by the earlieſt opportunities, to the agents: from regiments at home they are to be diſpatched on or before the firſt day of the month ſubſequent to that in which they determinate. They are to be ſent in an open envelope, under cover to the Secretary at War, accompanied by a duplicate of the general ſtate for the immediate uſe of the War Office.

Office. The adjutants rolls are to be tranſmitted to the War Office at the ſame times as the pay liſts and accounts, but under ſeparate covers.

XVII. The pay maſters of regiments ſtationed abroad are to tranſmit, by the earlieſt opportunities of a ſeparate conveyance, duplicates of all the monthly pay liſts and accounts for the agents, and of the general ſtates, for the uſe of the War Office. Theſe duplicates are to be addreſſed in like manner as the originals.

XVIII. The pay liſts thus made out and authenticated, will be deemed to have the full credit and authority of muſter rolls, and to be entire and incontrovertible vouchers. The accounts will be ſettled upon them finally; and no ſubſequent appeal will be admitted on thoſe parts to which they extend. As to the other parts, no alteration will be allowed after ſettlement.

XIX. Pay-maſter's liſts and adjutant's rolls, with the certificate and affidavit required, muſt be agreeable to the appointed form, which extends to two troops or companies only, the form being the ſame for every troop or company, except the colonel's.

Orders

Orders have been given from the War office for the ſupply of pay-maſters' liſts and adjutants' rolls, adapted to the different eſtabliſhments, upon application from the reſpective agents*. And the expence thereof, not exceeding the numbers hereafter mentioned, will be allowed to be charged in the public accounts.

Two books of pay-maſters' liſts, two of adjutants' rolls, and one ſeparate copy of the general ſtate, per month, for each of the regiments ſtationed at home.

Three books of pay-maſters' liſts, two of adjutant's rolls, and two ſeparate copies of the general ſtate, per month, for each regiment ſtationed abroad†.

XX. Paymaſters of regiments, whether at home or abroad, are not to advance, or iſſue any mo-

* The agents are to apply to Mr. John Walter, bookſeller, Charing Croſs, and to ſtate to him in writing the number of troops or companies of each corps for which their requiſition is made.

† One of the books of pay-maſters' liſts, and one of the adjutants' rolls, are intended to be kept at the head quarters of the reſpective regiments; and ſtrict care muſt be taken to have them made up in conformity to the originals.

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ney for ſervices not provided for by the King's regulations, unleſs a ſpecial direction ſhall have been previouſly obtained by the commanding officer from the Secretary at War, if the corps is at home, or, if abroad, from the general or other officer commanding in chief on the ſtation; with this exception, that if the ſervices ſhould be ſo ſudden and preſſing as not to admit of the previous application, in that caſe the pay-maſter may advance or iſſue the ſum required, on a poſitive order in writing from the commanding officer of the corps, ſuch commanding officer engaging to be reſponſible for the ſame, until the conſent of the Secretary at War, or of the General, or other officer commanding in chief, as aforeſaid, ſhall have been obtained. It is further to be obſerved, that in requiſitions of this kind, on foreign ſtations, the charges, when conſented to, are not to be placed in the accounts of the corps, but are to be defrayed by the reſpective officers commanding in chief, and charged in their accounts with Government.

XXI. If a corps ſhall be ſtationed in any place abroad, for which there is no acting deputy pay maſter general, the pay-maſter ſhall be reſponſible for negociating his bills at the

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moſt favourable rate of exchange that can be obtained, and at the leaſt poſſible commiſſion. He ſhall note on each bill the courſe of exchange at which the ſame is drawn. He will alſo be held accountable for all the money he ſhall procure for bills negociated by him, as aforeſaid, and ſhall give credit for the ſame in the regimental accounts of the period; annexing, as his voucher for the amount, a certificate or certificates, under the ſignature of two reſpectable merchants. In caſe of actual loſs, the amount ſhall be charged and certified in like manner.

XXII. As to all points not ſpecially provided for in theſe inſtructions, the pay-maſter is to have recourſe to the previous regulations, reſpecting pay, allowances, recruiting, and contingent diſburſements; and as it muſt be well known in every corps, what parts of the ſeveral regulations, relative to theſe heads of ſervice, had ceaſed to be in force prior to the 24th December laſt, it is expected and required, that any inexperienced pay-maſter who may be appointed under the new ſyſtem, ſhall be furniſhed with all neceſſary information in this reſpect by, or by order of the commanding officer of the

corps

corps to which he may belong. Should any further enquiry be found requiſite, the pay-maſter is to apply to the regimental agent, who can refer to the War Office, if there ſhould be occaſion.

XXIII. The pay-maſter is to be amenable, in the ordinary courſe, to martial law for every part of his conduct which may appear inconſiſtent with military diſcipline, the rules of the ſervice, or the obedience due to the colonel or commanding officer of the corps, or other his ſuperior officer; but he ſhall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his pay liſts and accounts, unleſs under a ſpecial inſtruction, in writing, from the officer commanding in chief on the ſtation, if abroad; or, if at home, from the King, through the Commander in Chief of the forces, or the Secretary at War.

XXIV. In caſe of imputed miſdemeanour in the execution of his office, it ſhall be in the power of the commanding officer in chief on the ſtation, if abroad (but of no other) to ſuſpend him from duty, until proper enquiry can be made into the charges alledged againſt him, and to provide in ſuch manner as he, the ſaid officer

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commanding in chief, ſhall think fit for the temporary ſupply of the department.

XXV. In caſe of the pay-maſter's death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts ſhall be taken into the poſſeſſion of the major, (if preſent); if not, of the commanding officer, and the two officers next in ſeniority, who are to act as a committee of paymaſterſhip, and to make up and tranſmit the ſeveral pay liſts and accounts above ſpecified, at the ſame periods, and under the like regulations, as are preſcribed for the pay-maſter, until further proviſion.

XXVI. The pay-maſter, once appointed, ſhall not be removable, except by command of the King, or by the ſentence of a general court-martial.

XXVII. Pay-maſters of regular regiments, not being allowed to hold regimental commiſſions, will receive a ſpecial military commiſſion, under the ſign manual. They will he entitled to the ſame baggage and forage money as captains without companies, and to the choice of quarters according to their ſtanding with reſpect to the captains in the regiments they belong to; but they are in no ſhape whatever to have claim to any military rank in the army.

XXVIII. Pay at the rate of fifteen ſhillings will be annexed to the pay-maſter's commiſſion, but is to commence only from the time of his joining: till his arrival at head-quarters, the perſon or perſons executing the duties of the pay-maſterſhip, according to the preſent regulations, will receive ten ſhillings a day from the commencement of ſuch duty: and the pay-maſter himſelf, if his corps is ſerving abroad, will receive five ſhillings a day from the date of his embarkation to join.

XXIX. Each pay-maſter will be allowed twenty pounds per annum for poſtage and ſtationary; and a clerk, who is to be an enliſted ſoldier, to have the rank and pay of a ſerjeant, and to be borne as ſuch on the ſtrength of the regiment, in addition to the eſtabliſhment of ſerjeants.

XXX. In regiments of fencibles and militia, where officers are to hold the paymaſterſhip with their regimental commiſſions, they are to be exempted from all duties with arms, and their daily pay will be made up to fifteen ſhillings, the difference being placed as an extra charge under the head of "Pay-maſter;" with this exception, that where a paymaſter of fencible ca-

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valry is alſo captain of a troop, he is to have his daily ſubſiſtence made up to fifteen ſhillings. The rate of baggage and forage money, and the choice of quarters, will be regulated, in every inſtance, by the pay-maſter's regimental commiſſion.

XXXI. Till the appointment of a pay-maſter takes place, the officer or officers executing the duties of that department, according to the new regulations, will have the former allowance continued to them.

XXXII. A charge will be admitted in the accompts of the reſpective regiments for the pay-maſters' ſtationary and poſtage, according to the rates hereafter ſpecified.

INFANTRY.

In each corps conſiſting of 500 private men, or upwards, twenty pounds per annum.

In corps conſiſting of 360 private men, and upwards, but leſs than 500, fifteen pounds per annum.

In corps of 180 private men, and upwards, but leſs than 360, ten pounds per annum.

CAVALRY.

In each corps of regular cavalry, twenty pounds per annum.

In corps of fencible cavalry to the preſent eſtabliſhment, of not leſs than 222 private men, fifteen pounds per annum.

In corps of fencible cavalry, conſiſting of leſs than 222 privates, ten pounds per annum.

XXXIII. A clerk will alſo be allowed who is to receive pay equal to that of a ſerjeant, but is not to be borne as ſuch in addition to the preſent eſtabliſhment of the corps. One of the eſtabliſhed ſerjeants may, however, be employed by the pay-maſter as his clerk, and receive additional pay as ſuch, provided the commanding officer ſhall ſee no objection thereto.

The Security required of Pay-Maſters.

PAY-MASTERS in regular regiments of cavalry and infantry, are to give ſecurity to the ſecretary at war for the time being—themſelves in two thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in the

the ſum of one thouſand pounds each. Thoſe in militia, fencible cavalry, and infantry, to be bound, themſelves in one thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in five hundred pounds each. The above ſums become forfeit on proof of malverſation, criminal neglect of duty, or if it ſhall appear that any valuable conſideration has been directly or indirectly given in order to obtain the appointment.

PART II.

Of the Purchaſe and Sale of Commiſſions.

THE Britiſh Service is the only one in Europe, where the purchaſe or ſale of commiſſions is univerſal, and founded on any regular and fixed principles. This practice, from the moſt ſlender, and almoſt imperceptible beginnings had, through connivance alone, grown to ſuch a head, and had become liable to ſo many abuſes, that it was thought neceſſary to reform and regulate it by royal authority. His Majeſty, therefore, by a warrant in the year 1765, ordered a board of general officers to take this matter into their conſideration, and to report to him what they thought an adequate price for the ſeveral ranks in the different ſervices of the army.——The board having accordingly met, formed an eſtimate (according to the prices hereafter ſpecified) which his Majeſty was pleaſed to approve, and ordered it to be obſerved by all colonels, agents, and other military officers, under pain of his higheſt diſpleaſure.

It was determined by the board, that the ſame

ſame price ſhould obtain in the reſpective corps, whether ſerving in or out of Europe; and that if any deficiency ſhould ariſe, by the commiſſions of cornet, enſign, or ſecond lieutenant not producing the price allowed by the ſaid eſtimate, the loſs ſhould be ſuſtained by the officer, who obtains leave to ſell.

The general grounds on which the board proceeded in fixing the prices of the ſeveral commiſſions, was, by conſidering the value of the pay and rank diſtinctly; and, after fixing what appeared to them a reaſonable price for the commiſſions of cornet and enſign in the reſpective corps, and which they might probably be ſold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to eſtimate every increaſe of pay, after the rate of 100l. for each ſhilling per diem, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional ſums; and, in the next place, endeavoured to fix a proportionate value upon each advancement in rank, ſuch as might, if poſſible, be extended to all the different corps. Thus the valuation of rank in the cavalry is, for gaining the rank of lieutenant (from a cornetcy) 50l.; for a captain-lieutenantcy 250l.; for the rank of captain 450l. (or in corps where there is no captain lieutenant,

and

and the promotion from lieutenant to captain is made in one ſtep, 700l.) for a majority 600l. and for the rank of lieutenant-colonel 700l. The ſame valuation of rank is alſo extended to the foot ſervice, except in the ſingle commiſſion of captain; wherein the board has in ſome degree conformed to the difference, which has ever prevailed in the price and reputed value, between a troop in the cavalry and a company in the foot; and has valued the advancement from lieutenant to captain, including the captain-lieutenantcy, nearly at 400l.

Since this valuation of the board, an alteration has taken place in the price of the captain-lieutenantcy, his Majeſty having granted in 1772 the rank of full captain to all the captain-lieutenants of the army; ſo that the value of a captain-lieutenantcy in the foot, which was then fixed by the board at 800l. is now raiſed, upon the principles they laid down, to 950l; in the dragoons from 1400l. to 2100l. and in the cavalry from 2000l. to 2450l. It is to be obſerved, that though his Majeſty approved the eſtimate of the board, yet he has only ordered, that thoſe prices be not exceeded; and a ſmaller price, though not a larger one, may be agreed upon

betwixt

betwixt the purchaſer and the ſeller. The particular price for which any commiſſion is to be ſold, muſt be mentioned in the memorial of the perſon who deſires leave to ſell. This rule however, may be evaded by a private agreement among the parties, where the buyer is the firſt for purchaſe.

The general rule in the army is, for thoſe officers only to be allowed to ſell, who have purchaſed their commiſſions, which is notwithſtanding frequently diſpenſed with, in favour of officers who have been diſabled, or worn out in the ſervice.

Whenever an officer deſires leave to ſell his commiſſion, he is to draw up a memorial, ſtating the grounds on which he forms his expectations of getting that permiſſion; and in that caſe, diſclaiming all pretenſions to half pay, penſion, or other reward for his paſt military ſervices.—— There are forms for theſe memorials always lying at the office of the adjutant-general.

If ſuch memorialiſt be with his regiment, he is to deliver his memorial to the officer commanding; and it is by him to be tranſmitted to the colonel, (if within the kingdom) whoſe approbation muſt be obtained before it is laid be-

fore

fore his Majeſty. But, in the abſence of the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel is to tranſmit it to the War Office, certifying under his hand the truth of the facts therein contained, as far as his knowledge or belief may extend.

In North America theſe memorials are to be tranſmitted, with the commanding officer's certificate, to the commander in chief; in Gibraltar or other garriſons abroad, to the governor or commander for the time being on thoſe ſtations: but a duplicate muſt always be ſent to the colonel of the regiment.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS,

As ſettled by a Board of General officers in 1765.

LIFE-GUARDS.

Commiſſions.	*Difference in value between the ſeveral Prices.*	*commiſſions in Succeſſion.*
	£.	£.
Firſt Lieutenant Colonel .	5,500 :	400
Second Lieutenant Colonel	5,100 :	800
Cornet and Major .	4,300 :	200
Guidon and Major .	4,100 :	1,400
Exempt and Captain .	2,700 :	1,200
Brigad. & Lieut. or Adj. & Lieut.	1,500 :	300
Sub-Brigadier and Cornet	1,200 :	1,200
		£.5500

HORSE.

Lieutenant Colonel .	5,200 :	950
Major . .	4,250 :	1,150
Captain . .	3,100 :	650
Captain-Lieut. with rank of Capt.	2,450 :	700
Lieutenant . .	1,750 :	150
Cornet . .	1,600 :	1,600
		£.5200

DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Colonel .	5,350 :	1,100
Major . . .	4,250 :	1,100
Captain . .	3,150 :	1,050
Capt. Lieut. with rank of Capt.	2,100 :	735
Lieutenant . .	1,365 :	262 10s.
Cornet . .	1,102 10s.	1,102 10s.

FOOT

FOOT GUARDS.

Commiſſion.	*Prices.*	*Differ. &c.*
Lieutenant Colonel .	6,700 :	400
Major, with rank of Colonel	6,300 :	2,800
Captain, with rank of Lieut. Colonel	3,500 :	900
Captain Lieut. with ditto. .	2,600 :	1,100
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	1,500	600
Enſign . . .	900 :	900
		£6,700

MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

Lieutenant Colonel . .	3,500 :	900
Major . . .	2,600 :	1,100
Captain . .	1,500 :	550
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	950 :	400
Lieutenant . . .	550 :	150
Enſign . . .	400 :	400
		£3,500
2d Lieutenant Fuzileer regiments .		450

ON THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.

DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Colonel . .	4,365 :	959
Major	3,406 :	1,150
Captain	2,256 :	1,013
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	1,243 :	271
Lieutenant . . .	972 :	155
Cornet . . .	817 :	817

FOOT.

Lieutenant Colonel . . .	3,657 :	959
Major	2,698 :	1,150
Captain	1,548 :	717
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	831 :	271
Lieutenant . . .	563 :	155
Enſign	405 :	405

During

During the time Major General Fitzparick was Secretary at War, the Prices of Commiſſions were fixed by His Majeſty's Regulations, dated War-Office, 14th Auguſt, 1783, as follows:

		Full Price of Commiſſions.	*Difference in Value between the ſeveral Commiſſions in Succeſſion.*	*Half Pay at 10 Years Purchaſe.*	*Difference in Value between Half Pay and Full Pay.*
Horſe.	Lieutenant Colonel	£5,200 —	£950 —		
	Major	4,250 —	1,150 —		
	Captain	3,100 —	650 —		
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	2,450 —	700 —		
	Lieutenant	1,750 —	150 —		
	Cornet	1,600 —	1,600 —		
Dr. Gds. & Dr.	Lieutenant Colonel	5,350 —	1,100 —	£1,825 —	£3,525 —
	Major	4,250 —	1,100 —	1,460 —	2,790 —
	Captain	3,150 —	1,050 —	1,003 15	2,146 5
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	2,100 —	735 —	547 10	1,552 10
	Lieutenant	1,365 —	262 10	547 10	817 10
	Cornet	1,102 10	1,102 10	456 5	646 5

Foot Guards.	Lieutenant Colonel		£6,700	:	400 —					
	First Major		6,300	:	2,800 —					
	Second Major			:						
	Third Major			:						
	Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col.		3,500	:	900 —					
	Captain Lieutenant with ditto		2,600	:	1,100 —					
	Lieutenant, with rank of Captain		1,500	:	600 —					
	Enfign		900	:	900 —					
Marching Regiments of Foot.	Lieutenant Colonel		£3,500	:	900 —	£1,551 5	:	£1,948 15		
	Major		2,600	:	1,100 —	1,368 15	:	1,231 5		
						Half Pay at 9 Years Purchase.				
	Captain		1,500	:	550 —	821 5	:	678 15		
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain		950	:	400 —	383 5	:	566 15		
	Lieutenant		550	:	150 —	383 5	:	166 15		
	Enfign		400	:	400 —	301 2 6	:	98 17 6		
	In the Regiments of Fuzileers which have firft and fecond Lieutenants.	1ft Lieutenant	550	:	100 —	383 5	:	166 15		
		2d Lieutenant	450	:	450 —	301 2 6	:	148 17 6		

Fees paid on Officers Commiſſions, according to the lateſt Regulations.

	Life Gds.			R. Reg. Horſe Gd.			Dragoons			Foot Gds.			Infantry.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	12	4	6	12	14	6	12	2	6	12	10	6	11	0	6
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	6	—	—	—	10	1	6
Lieutenant Colonel	11	1	6	10	18	6	10	8	6	10	16	6	9	13	6
Major Commandant	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	6	—	—	—	9	17	6
Major	10	11	6	10	13	6	10	0	6	10	8	6	9	9	6
Captain	9	11	6	10	2	6	9	10	6	9	12	6	8	19	6
Captain Lieutenant	—	—	—	9	9	6	8	17	6	8	15	2	8	8	10
Lieutenant	8	1	6	8	9	6	7	17	6	8	15	2	6	8	10
Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant	7	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornet	—	—	—	6	7	6	5	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enſign	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	2	4	6	10
Chaplain	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10
Adjutant	8	1	6	4	9	6	4	9	6	4	7	6	4	7	6
Quarter-Maſter	—	—	—	5	16	6	—	—	—	4	8	10	4	8	10
Surgeon	4	15	6	4	11	6	4	11	6	4	7	6	4	7	6
Solicitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	0	—	—	—

Of the Commiſſions in the Militia.

THE Lords Lieutenants of each county are appointed by the king, and have the chief command of the militia in their reſpective counties.

In 1786, an act of parliament was made for amending and reducing into one the Militia Laws of England. By virtue of this act the lieutenants of counties appointed by his Majeſty are to nominate twenty deputy lieutenants (three of whom may act, when the lieutenant is out of the kingdom) together with officers duly qualified to command the militia of the county. They are, within fourteen days after the appointment of officers, to certify their names and rank, and in caſe his Majeſty does not ſignify his diſapprobation of any of them, their commiſſions are then to be made out, and are not revocable on the death of the grantor. Theſe officers are to rank with the officers of ſuch of his Majeſty's forces as are liable to ſerve out of Britain, as youngeſt of their rank.

Quali-

Qualifications.

THE qualification for a deputy-lieutenant is an eſtate of 200l. a year in poſſeſſion, or the reverſion of one of double that value. A colonel to be in poſſeſſion of an eſtate of 1000l. a year, or heir apparent to one of 2000l.; a lieutenant colonel to have an eſtate of 600l. a year, or be heir to one of 1200l.; a major or captain to be in poſſeſſion of 200l. a year, or heir to 400l. a year, or younger ſon of ſome perſon, who is, or was at the time of his death, poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 600l. a year; a lieutenant to have a real eſtate of 50l. a year, or a perſonal eſtate alone of 1000l. value, or real and perſonal eſtate together to the value of 2000l. or elſe to be ſon of a perſon who is, or was at the time of his death, in poſſeſſion of an eſtate of the yearly value of 100l. or a perſonal eſtate alone to the amount of 2000l. or real and perſonal together to the amount of 3000l.; an enſign to have a real eſtate of 20l. a year, or a perſonal eſtate alone of 500l. value, or real and perſonal together to the amount of 1000l. or elſe to be ſon of a perſon, who is, or was at the time of his death poſ-

ſeſſed of a real eſtate of 50l. a year, or a perſonal eſtate alone to the amount of 1000l. or real and perſonal together to the amount of 1500l. Of which eſtates, required as qualifications for deputy lieutenants, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and enſigns, one moiety is to be ſituate within the reſpective counties, ridings, or diviſions, in which they are appointed to ſerve.

The qualifications for officers in the counties of Cumberland, Huntingdon, Monmouth, Weſtmoreland and Rutland, are in the following proportions: a deputy lieutenant 150l. a year; a colonel 600l.; a lieutenant colonel or major commandant 400l.; a major or captain 150l.; a lieutenant 30l.; and an enſign 20l. or 300l. perſonal property. The regulations are nearly the ſame with regard to cities that are counties within themſelves; and in the Iſle of Ely the qualifications are ſtill ſmaller, a captain being duly qualified there by an eſtate of 100l. a year.

Leaſes on lives of 300l. per annum are to be deemed equal to a qualification of 100l. a year, and ſo proportionably. Eſtates granted for 20 years of an annual value equal to thoſe required

to

to qualify by this act, are allowed as ſufficient qualifications.

No commiſſion ſuperior to that of a lieutenant is to be granted till the qualification is delivered in; and the officers are required to take the oaths within ſix months after their appointment. The names and rank of the ſeveral officers, together with their qualifications, are to be inſerted in the London Gazette, and annually laid by the ſecretary of ſtate before parliament.

The penalty on ſuch as act without a due qualification, is 200l. for every deputy lieutenant or field officer; 100l. for every captain ſo offending; half of which goes to the perſon that ſues, and the proof of the qualification lies on him againſt whom the action is brought. This, however, is not to prevent peers of the realm, or their heirs apparent, from acting as deputy lieutenants, field officers, or captains, without any qualification.

Militia officers ſerving in time of actual invaſion or rebellion, may, on account of their military merits, be promoted by the lord lieutenant to the rank of captain, without the qualification required by the act.

Quotas

Quotas that each County is to furniſh.

Bedford — — —	400
Berks — — — —	560
Bucks — — — — —	560
Cambridge — — — —	480
Cheſter, with City — — —	560
Cornwall — — — —	640
Cumberland — — —	320
Derby — — — —	560
Devon, with City of Exeter —	1600
Dorſet, with Town of Pool — —	640
Durham — — — —	400
Eſſex — — — —	960
Glouceſter, with Cities of Glouceſter and Briſtol — — — —	960
Hereford — — — —	480
Hertford — — — —	560
Huntingdon — — —	320
Kent, with City of Canterbury —	960
Lancaſter — — — —	800
Leiceſter — — — —	560
Lincoln, with City of Lincoln —	1200
Middleſex, excluſive of Tower Hamlets	1600
Monmouth — — —	240
Norfolk, with City of Norwich —	960

North-

Northampton — — —	640
Northumberland, with Newcaſtle and Ber-	
wick — — — —	560
Nottingham, with Town of Nottingham	480
Oxford — — — —	560
Rutland — — — —	120
Salop — — — —	640
Somerſet — — — —	840
Southampton, with Town of Southampton	960
Stafford, with City of Litchfield —	560
Suffolk — — — —	960
Surrey — — — —	800
Warwick, with Coventry —	640
Weſtmoreland — — —	240
Worceſter, with City of Worceſter	560
Wilts — — — —	800
Weſt Riding of York, with City	1240
North Riding, York — —	720
Eaſt Riding, with Kingſton upon Hull	400
Angleſea — — — —	80
Brecknock — — — —	160
Cardigan — — — —	120
Carmarthen, with Town — —	200
Carnarvon — — — —	80
Denbigh — — — —	280
Flint — — — — —	120

Glamorgan

Glamorgan — — —	360
Merioneth — — —	80
Montgomery — — —	240
Pembroke, with Haverford Weſt —	160
Radnor — — —	120

Of the Allowances in Barracks, Camp, and Quarters.

THE allowances to troops, beyond the groſs pay in the pay office, come under the head of extraordinaries of the army. Such are the expences for barracks, marches, encampments, &c.

Of the Allowances in Barracks.

IN 1794 his Majeſty was pleaſed to regulate the barrack allowances upon a new plan, and appointed a barrack-maſter general to ſuperintend the barracks in Great Britain.

By the warrant iſſued upon that occaſion, every barrack-maſter, on troops arriving in barracks, delivers up to the commanding officer the number of rooms neceſſary, with an inventory of the furniture and utenſils, ſtating the condition

tion thereof. Two copies of this inventory ſigned by the commanding officer are given to the barrack-maſter, one of which he tranſmits to the barrack-maſter general.

The barrack-maſter cannot change any article unleſs it is certified by the commanding officer as unfit for farther uſe; and all certificates muſt be ſent to the barrack-maſter general, as vouchers for the delivery of what is required.

Once a month the barrack rooms and furniture muſt be inſpected by the commanding officer and barrack-maſter. All damage, making allowance for wear and tear, to be eſtimated by the barrack maſter, and the amount of what ſum is neceſſary to make good the ſame, laid before the commanding officer; if it is not immediately paid, the demand muſt be verified by the barrack-maſter's affidavit, ſent to the barrack-maſter general, who is to tranſmit a copy thereof to the commanding officer, and require an immediate anſwer. Should it appear that injury has been done to the barracks or furniture, the barrack-maſter general certifies the amount of the repairs to the ſecretary at war, that the regiment may be charged with it. But if the demand is not made by the barrack-maſter immediately

mediately after the inſpection, the damages to be made good by him.

On the firſt of every month the commanding officer muſt tranſmit to the barrack-maſter general, a return of the number of officers and men ſtationed in the barrack for the preceding month, and the barrack-maſter is to ſend a weekly return of the officers and men to whom ſtores have been iſſued.

Half-yearly accounts up to 24th June and 24th December, with general returns of the receipts and iſſues, to be ſent to the barrack-maſter general, within fourteen days after the above periods, that they may be examined and ſettled without delay.

Every barrack-maſter muſt, when a regiment or detachment marches in or out of barracks, report to the barrack-maſter general, ſpecifying the regiment or detachment, the commanding officer's name, and the number of officers and privates.

Once in three months, viz. 25th March, 24th June, 23d September, and 24th December, the barrack-maſter muſt ſend a return of the ſtate of the barrracks, furniture, and utenſils, both in uſe and in ſtore, ſpecifying the condition they

are

are in, and what number of rooms have been occupied during the three months preceding. The commanding officer muſt counterſign theſe returns.

All deliveries of firing and candles to be vouched by certificates as well as by accurate returns, under the hand of the commanding officer, and tranſmitted along with the accounts.

If the barrack-maſter neglects any part of his duty, the commanding officer muſt report the ſame to the barrack-maſter general, who is authorized to ſend down an inſpector to take poſſeſſion of the barracks, till matters are ſettled, and the expence of the inſpector to be charged to the barrack-maſter's account, and ſtopped out of his pay.

On the arrival of a regiment in barracks, the non-commiſſioned officers and privates are ſupplied by the barrack-maſter with one pair of clean ſheets to each bed, for which three pence per pair muſt be paid for a double bed, and two pence per pair for a ſingle bed, and the ſame every month when they are changed, for the waſhing. To every room the following articles are given: bedſteads, mattreſſes, palliaſſes, bolſters, blankets, ſheets, rugs, round towel, table,

racks for arms, fire irons, iron pots, pot-hooks, iron trivets, ladles, fleſh-fork, frying-pan, grid-iron, large bowls or platters, ſmall bowls or porringers, trenchers, ſpoons, water bucket, coal tray, bellows, candleſtick, tin can of three gallons, large earthen pan for meat, baſket for coals, drinking horns, earthen chamber pots, broom and mop.

The rooms for the quarter-maſters and ſerjeants of cavalry, and the ſerjeant-major and quarter-maſter ſerjeant, are furniſhed in the ſame manner as the ſoldiers.

Officers rooms are furniſhed with a table, two chairs, a coal box, coal tray, bellows, fire-irons, and fender.

The following table will ſhew the proportion of rooms for officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates of cavalry and infantry.

Cavalry.

	Rooms.
Field officers, each — — —	2
Captains, each — — —	1
Subaltern, ſtaff, and quarter-maſters, each	1
The ſerjeant of each troop of dragoons, and the corporals of each troop of horſe	1
Eight rank and file — —	1
Officers meſs — — —	2

Infantry.

Infantry.

	Rooms.
Field officers, each — — —	2
Captains, each — — —	1
Two ſubalterns — — —	1
Staff, each — — —	1
12 Non-commiſſioned officers and privates	1
Officers meſs — — —	2

When there are a ſufficient number of rooms in a barrack, ſubalterns of infantry may have one each, and the full allowance of coals and candles.

During the months of November, December, January, February, and March, every cavalry room has weekly, $3\frac{1}{4}$ buſhels of coals, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of candles. The ſame quantity of coals to the infantry, but only $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound of candles.

During April, September, and October, 2 buſhels of coals and 2 pounds of candles are iſſued to the cavalry. To the infantry the coals are the ſame, with 1 pound of candles.

In May, June, July, and Auguſt, the cavalry have $1\frac{3}{4}$ buſhels of coals and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of candles. The like quantity of coals to the infantry, with three quarters of a pound of candles.

For a commiſſioned officer's guard, 7 buſhels of coals, and 4 pounds of candles, are iſſued weekly from 1ſt September to 1ſt May. A non-commiſſioned officer's guard has half the above for the ſame period.

Candles, at the rate of one pound per week, are allowed for each lantern in the paſſage and galleries.

Straw is furniſhed every two months for the bedding of non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

In the cavalry barracks, returns of forage are iſſued for the effective horſes in the following proportion.

	Rations.
Field Officers — — — —	4
Captains — — — —	3
Subalterns and ſtaff-officers — —	2
Quarter-maſters, each — — —	1
Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, each	1

For theſe rations 8½d. per diem is ſtopped.

The ration of forage for each horſe, is, 18lb. of hay, 6lb. of ſtraw, and 8lb. of oats, at 40lb. to the buſhel, per diem.

Each ſtable is furniſhed with 2 pitchforks, 2 ſhovels, 1 lantern, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 water buckets,

buckets, and 4 brooms. The latter are received every month.

To all non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers effective in barrack, 5 pints of ſmall beer are allowed daily.

Allowance in Quarters.

1. Commissioned Officers.

IN England officers are billeted on inn-keepers *only*, all private houſes having been exempted, by an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the reign of K. Charles II.

In Scotland they are billeted on houſes in general, conformably to the laws in force at the Union, and are exempted paying money to the poſſeſſors of ſuch houſes for their lodging, except in the ſuburbs of Edinburgh.

Neither the Act above referred to, nor the Mutiny Act, expreſs in a definite manner the quarters which publicans are to furniſh the officers, and therefore there are frequent diſputes between them and their landlords, which can only be ſettled by the juſtices of the peace, according to the ſpirit of the Act, to the beſt of

their judgment. No certain rule being laid down, they muſt go upon the ground of analogy.

By examining what officers are entitled to in barracks, it will appear that a captain ſhould be provided, in virtue of his billet, with a proper room to himſelf; and that a ſingle room with two beds will ſuffice for two ſubalterns or ſtaff officers.

But a circumſtance to be conſidered likewiſe, is the means or ability of the perſon quartered on.

Field officers and captains have no other claim on publicans on whom they are quartered, but their lodging, fire, and candle; neither are their horſes billeted.

Subaltern officers, both of dragoons and infantry, are entitled to have their horſes provided with ſtabling, and hay and ſtraw. The Mutiny Act allows only 6d. per diem to the inn-keeper for every horſe ſo furniſhed; but the late Act for the Relief of Inn-keepers allows an additional $4\frac{1}{2}$d. per diem for each officer's horſe billeted; the former 6d. is paid by the officer, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$d. is charged to government by the regimental pay-maſter. Subaltern officers of dragoons and foot, in terms of the Mutiny Act, are

entitled

entitled alſo to diet and ſmall beer for 1s. per diem, and ſubaltern officers of horſe for 2s. per diem.

There are ſituations in which officers are allowed *lodging money*; but this is never the caſe but in *barrack towns*, and under circumſtances when they cannot be accommodated in the barracks, nor be provided with billets. As this is an expence incurred in the department of the barrack-maſter general, he has fixed the following allowances for lodging.

The rates for each rank are: field officers 10s. 6d. per week; captains, 8s. per week; ſubalterns and ſtaff, 6s. per week. The pay-maſter is to tranſmit every two months to the agent, a return of lodging money, certified in the following manner:

1. The barrack-maſter of the place is to certify that the officers could not be ſupplied with requiſite apartments in the barracks.

2. The reſident aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general of the diſtrict, or other competent officer in the ſuite of the general commanding, is to certify that billets could not be procured for the officers ſpecified in the returns.

3. The commanding officer of the corps is to certify

certify that the officers ſpecified were preſent, and did provide themſelves with lodgings.

4. The general commanding in the diſtrict is to confirm by his ſignature the above declarations.

Lodging money is paid by the barrack office to the agents of regiments by a bill at 30 days ſight; but unleſs the return has every one of the above mentioned certificates it will not be admitted, and of courſe the money cannot be received.

2. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

By certain clauſes in the Mutiny Act, they are to be provided with proper lodging, fire, and candle, and furniſhed with diet and ſmall beer by the publican; thoſe of the cavalry for 6d. per diem each, and thoſe of the infantry for 4d. per diem. But this the ſoldiers could only inſiſt upon when on a march; or when recruiting, for the ſpace of *ſeven* days after halting at any quarters: at the expiration of which the landlord was exempted from the neceſſity of finding them in diet, on condition of furniſhing them with candles, vinegar, and ſalt, and either ſmall beer

or

or cyder, not exceeding 5 pints for each man per diem, *gratis*, together with the uſe of fire, and the neceſſary utenſils for dreſſing and eating their meat. The horſes are likewiſe to be billeted, paying the publican for hay and ſtraw at the rate expreſſed in the Act, of 6d. per diem for each horſe. But the Act for the Relief of Innkeepers, which took place on the 20th May 1795, alters very conſiderably the ſituation of the publican with reſpect to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

When the men are ſtationary in quarters, it is in the option of the inn-keeper to victual them or not. If he gives them diet and ſmall beer, he receives *ſix-pence* per diem from thoſe of cavalry, and *four-pence* per diem from the infantry, to be paid him out of the ſubſiſtence of the men.

But when the men are on a march, the publican *is obliged* by this act to furniſh them with diet or beer, for the day of their arrival, either at their final deſtination, or at an intermediate place, and for two days ſubſequent, unleſs one of the two ſubſequent days be a market day, either in the town or within 2 miles thereof; in which caſe the publican may diſcontinue to victual

tual them. On the days the act obliges the innkeeper to victual them, government allows an extra rate of *four-pence* per diem for the cavalry, and *six-pence* per diem for the infantry, which added to the old rates of six-pence for the cavalry and four-pence for infantry, make 10d. per diem for the publican from each man.

This additional or extra rate of 4d. for the cavalry, and 6d. for the infantry, is called *Marching Money* or *Billet Money*.

In every case where the publican does not diet the men, he must furnish them with candles, vinegar, salt, and small beer or cyder; and in the place of doing so *gratis*, as formerly, government now allows him *two-pence* per diem for each man so furnished. This allowance is termed *Beer Money*.

Recruiting parties, and their recruits, are precisely on the same footing with the publicans as all other parties of soldiers are: but if a recruiting party and their recruits shall remove from their station and return again within 28 days, they are not entitled to be supplied for 2 days with diet and beer by the publican at the old rates; but if the period of absence exceed 28 days,

days, then they may claim the two days diet as above ſpecified in terms of the Act.

The ſubſiſtence of every troop horſe is 9d. per diem, and the diſtribution of it as follows: 6d. per day to the inn keeper for hay and ſtraw, 2½d. per day in aid of oats, ½d. per day for the farrier.

In order that the quantity of 8lbs. of oats may be furniſhed the horſes, government pays the difference of price above the 2½d.

This forms what is called the *Extra Feeding Account* of the cavalry, and is only allowed when horſes are in quarters. This allowance is alſo extended to a certain number of officers horſes, viz. 4 for a field officer; 3 for a captain; 2 for a ſubaltern or ſtaff officer; and 1 for a quarter-maſter.

The effective horſes are ſtated at 8lbs. of oats per day—the number of pounds divided by 40 gives the quantity in buſhels, which is reduced to quarters, &c. and the price paid per quarter being given, the amount of the whole is ſet down, from which is deducted 2½d per diem for every horſe charged in the account, including the officers horſes according to the number allowed and ſpecified above.

Troop

Troop horſes, and thoſe of officers entitled to billets, were furniſhed with hay and ſtraw, in terms of the old Act, at 6d. per diem each, which was ſtopped out of the 9d. per diem, allowed for the ſubſiſtence of the horſe; but in conſideration of the advanced price of theſe articles, government now allows, purſuant to the Act for the Relief of Inn-keepers, $4\frac{1}{2}$d. per diem for every horſe ſo furniſhed, in addition to the former ſix-pence, whether ſtationary in quarters, or on a march, ſo that the inn-keeper has now $10\frac{1}{2}$d. per diem for every horſe ſupplied with hay and ſtraw.

Allowance for cleaning Arms, and furniſhing Watch Coats.

THE allowances for cleaning arms, and for furniſhing watch coats, are not included in the conſolidation of allowances, but are charged by regiments of infantry, in the ſame manner as before; the reaſon is, theſe two allowances are conſidered as regimental, and from which the ſoldier never derived any perſonal emolument; therefore could not, on any juſt principle, be comprehended with the others.

1. For

1. For bruſhes, pickers, turn-ſcrews, worms, brick-duſt, emery, and oil. The actual expenditure of theſe articles to be certified for upon honour by the colonel or commanding officer, provided it does not in any half year exceed 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per man of each effective rank and file. The account to be tranſmitted through the war office to the office of ordnance, where the allowance is paid to the agents of regiments.

2. For watch coats for ſentries, at the proportion of 6d. per man, half yearly, including non-commiſſioned officers. To be charged in the annual accounts of the regiment. The watch-coats to be provided when wanted. This allowance is granted for the full eſtabliſhment of non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

In addition to the above allowances, government has, ſince the high price of proviſions, granted to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of cavalry and infantry, an allowaces on the purchaſe of their bread and meat.

Deſerters.

THE commanding officer of any detachment receiving orders to ſend an eſcort with a deſerter, is to advance an adequate ſum of money on

account of pay, as the probable time of his confinement in gaol and march to his final deſtination may require. Such neceſſaries as he may alſo ſtand abſolutely in need of are alſo to be provided. The different ſums of money thus advanced are to be particularized on the back of the *Route*. The commanding officer, or his adjutant or pay-maſter, by his direction, are to ſign their names on the back of the route.

When the deſerter is handed over, either to the gaoler or to another party, the party receiving him is to certify the balance of money they receive with him.

The diſtribution of the money is to be ſtated on the back of the route, and if any improper charges appear, the non-commiſſioned officer, under whoſe care they were contracted, muſt make good the amount thereof.

The agent of the regiment to which the deſerter belongs, is to repay the money advanced, provided he ſees the route, and is ſatisfied that the money is fairly accounted for.

The agent is to charge the money in the following manner.

Six-pence a day ſubſiſtence againſt the public in his account.

Neceſſaries and hand cuffs againſt the deſerter to be paid for by ſtoppages.

Medicines, and expences on account of ſickneſs, to be charged againſt the ſurgeon of the regiment.

For the apprehending deſerters the Mutiny Act allows twenty ſhillings for each, to be paid by the collector of the land-tax, on producing to him a juſtice of the peace warrant to that effect.

By a circular letter from the War Office, 13th March, 1794, it is ordered that all deſerters ſhall be regularly advertiſed in the weekly paper called the Hue and Cry; for which purpoſe commanding officers of regiments at home are to tranſmit to the War-Office an account of all deſerters, and to direct their recruiting officers to ſend like returns of thoſe who may deſert from their parties.

The inſpector general to give the like orders to the officers recruiting for regiments abroad.

Commanding officers of regiments abroad to ſend their account and deſcription of deſerters by every opportunity that occurs.

One paper to be ſent by the publiſher free of expence to each recruiting ſtation, and two papers to the head quarters of each regiment

at home: in order that no recruit may be atteſted without previous inſpection of ſuch paper. If on ſuch examination he ſhall appear to be a deſerter, to be forthwith apprehended as ſuch, and carried before a magiſtrate.

The reward for apprehenſion, excluſive of the parliamentary one is to be twenty ſhillings, payable by the reſpective agents; excepting in caſes where a recruit ſhall deſert before approval, when if he be recovered to the ſervice and approved, the reward is to be paid by the recruiting officer; who will in future be allowed the levy money upon the approbation of ſuch recruit.

Of the Allowances to Infantry Officers in Camp.

PREVIOUSLY to a regiment's taking the field, bât, baggage, and forage money, is iſſued to the agents for the officers of infantry regiments.

The following table is the diſtribution of 1793, in the different home camps.

Officers.	*For Baggage.*			*For Forage*			*Total.*		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonel . .	7	10	0	28	15	0	36	5	0
Lieutenant Colonel	7	10	0	22	10	0	30	0	0
Major	7	10	0	17	10	0	25	0	0
Captains, each .	7	10	0	12	10	0	20	0	0
Captain Lieutenant, Subalterns . . Adjutant . . Quarter Maſter . Chaplain . . . Surgeon . . . Mate	7	10	0	5	0	0	12	10	0

In 1794, inſtead of the inſufficient ſum allowed to purchaſe a baggage horſe, 18l. 18s. were allowed for that purpoſe, and ſuch ſubaltern officers as had not ſerved the year before, were allowed 12l. 10s. baggage and forage money, inſtead of 8l. 8s.

The following table is the allowance for 1794.

Officers.	Allowance to purchaſe one Horſe.			Allowance for 100 days Forage.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonel . . .	18	18	0	27	10	0
Lieutenant Colonel .	18	18	0	22	10	0
Major	18	18	0	17	10	0
Captains, each . .	18	18	0	12	10	0
For every two ſubalterns and ſtaff officers . .	18	18	0	8	8	0
Surgeon, for ſelf and medicine cheſt	37	16	0	8	8	0

The number of horſes allowed for the officers of a regiment of infantry are as follow:

Colonel — — —	9
Lieutenant-colonel — —	7
Major — — — —	5
Captains, each — — —	3
Captain-lieutenant — —	2
For every two ſubalterns and ſtaff officers	1
Surgeon, for ſelf, and medicine cheſt —	2

The baggage and forage allowance is what officers of the army call tent money. The firſt table for 1793, is that which regulates the home encampments. Regiments of cavalry on taking the field have no baggage and forage allowed them, but their field officers and captains have an allowance of 18l. 18s. to purchaſe a horſe, and

and the ſubalterns and ſtaff an allowance for one between every two of them.

The ſurgeon has beſides an allowance for one horſe for his medicine cheſt.

The infantry have *ſometimes* but not *uniformly* an allowance per company of two horſes while on foreign ſtations, viz. bat and blanket horſes.

The common charge for tents is as follows:

A field officer's marquée and tent, &c.	£29	0	0
A captain's ditto — —	21	0	6

The ſubalterns have a tent between every two of them.

☞ *For the Proportion of Bread, Wood, Straw, and Forage, allowed the Troops in Camp, ſee Appendix.*

Allowance to Officers and Soldiers on working Parties.

WHEN corps are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature, or a conſtant and regular part of their duty, ſuch as digging canals, repairing roads, working on fortifications, except ſuch as may be conſtructed in the field, or upon actual ſervice, they are commonly allowed

allowed ſome addition to their pay, as a reward for their labour, and a compenſation for their extraordinary wear of neceſſaries:* half of which ſhould always be paid into the hands of the captains, and commanding officers of companies, for this latter purpoſe.

When employed in making and repairing the roads in North-Britain, the ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers were allowed double pay; but the captains received nothing additional. The ſame rule ſtill holds good with regard to the captains; and the rates for the inferior officers and ſoldiers, now employed on the different works in England, are as follows:

	Per diem.	
	s.	*d.*
Each ſubaltern officer —	3	0
—— Non-commiſſion officer	1	3
—— Private ſoldier —	0	9

But in ſome parts, the ſubaltern officers are paid only 2s. 6d. each *per diem.*

Though it is not uſual to pay troops any

* Here it may be obſerved, by the way, that the Britiſh troops might, in time of peace, be employed much oftener than they are on works of this nature, with equal advantage to the public and to themſelves.

thing

thing extraordinary for fatigues, when in the field, ſuch as for cutting faſcines, clearing roads, throwing up lines, redoubts, &c. yet at a ſiege, they are commonly paid for their labour according to the following rates:

	s.	d.
Each workman in the trenches per night,	0	8
Thoſe on the batteries each 24 hours,	1	4
The volunteers, who are retained during the ſiege, to fill up the ditch, lay a bridge over it, or ſuch dangerous enterprizes, have, whether employed or not, every 24 hours. —	2	6
Wool-pack volunteers, when employed, each — — —	5	0
For planting a gabion, and filling it with earth, when the approaches are carried on by demi-ſap — —	0	6
For making a faſcine and picket —	0	3
For a fauciſſon — —	0	6½
For a hurdle — —	0	8
For a gabion — — —	1	4

Beſides which, there are a great many that cannot be regularly ſtated: ſuch as the pay of miners; of thoſe employed in ſinking wells or pits, to find out the mines of the enemy; for which

which they are ſometimes paid 6s. 8d. an hour. Thoſe who work in the ſap have alſo extraordinary wages.

In Canada, during the time Sir Frederick Haldimand was commander in chief, in the American war, each private ſoldier when employed on fortifications or other public works, was paid 3d. and a gill of rum *per diem*. Officers were occaſionally employed, but they had no extra pay, aſſiſtant engineers excepted.

Of the Allowances given to Officers ſent Home from foreign Stations on the Recruiting Service.

	£.	s.	d.
FROM North America, Weſt-Indies and Africa — —	12	10	0
From Gibraltar — —	5	5	0

A certificate, that ſuch officer is ſent home to recruit, to be ſigned by the officer commanding and the pay-maſter, to be ſent to the agent; or the allowance may be given by the paymaſter, certified by the commanding officer.

Of certain Annual Allowances to Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.

CAVALRY.

FOR corps conſiſting of three troops or upwards, the following ſums are granted:

	£.	s.	d.
For poſtage and ſtationary —	12	0	0
As an extra allowance for ditto	6	0	0
For fire and candles for guards, *per diem*	0	0	6
For carriage of ammunition, *per annum*	10	0	0
For carriage of regimental ſtores to each troop, *per mile* —	0	1	0
For detachments for the ſame, provided the troop to which they belong is not in motion —	0	0	9

For Corps of leſs than three Troops.

For poſtage and ſtationary —	8	0	0
For extra allowance — —	4	0	0

The other contingent allowances the ſame as for three troops and upwards: but if a corps has no field officer, ten pounds are allowed for fire, candle and carriage of ammunition, taken together.

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

For Corps of 360 *Men or upwards are granted yearly,*

	£.	s.	d.
For poſtage, ſtationary, guard-rooms and ſtore-rooms taken together	30	0	0
An extra allowance for poſtage and ſtationary — —	6	0	0
Daily fire and candles for guards	0	0	6
For carriage of ammunition —	10	0	0
For carriage of regimental ſtores, to each company, *per mile* —	0	1	0
For detachments, if the company they belong to is not in motion —	0	0	9

If any expence is incurred for warrants for impreſſing waggons, it muſt be charged.

For Corps not amounting to 360 *privates.*

	£.	s.	d.
For ſtationary, poſtage, guard and ſtore rooms — —	20	0	0
For extra allowance — —	4	0	0

The other allowances the ſame as above ſtated.

The actual expence of package, examining, engraving, and carriage of arms to head quarters is allowed, when properly vouched for.

Of

Of the Proviſion for diſabled Officers and Soldiers.

A late ſecretary at war remarked, in one of his official letters, that there are but too few comfortable retreats from active ſervice for the veteran officer in this country. The only proviſion that the eſtabliſhment affords for them are, the commiſſions in the corps of invalids, (which are not in proportion to the ſtrength of the army, and the military governments.)

It is this circumſtance that originally gave riſe to the ſale of commiſſions, which has grown ſo prejudicial to the ſervice. Yet, however injurious that practice may be to the army in general, there is another method of providing for veteran officers, though at preſent much diſcontinued, which proves infinitely more ſo to the particular corps, in which it is ſuffered to take place: viz. the going out upon full pay. In this caſe, if it is the lieutenant-colonel that retires, the perſon, who ſucceeds him in the commiſſion of lieutenant-colonel, receives only the pay of major; the major ſerves on captain's pay, the youngeſt captain on that of lieutenant, the youngeſt lieu-

tenant on that of enſign, and the youngeſt enſign without any pay. But when an officer retires in this manner, it muſt be with the univerſal conſent and recommendation of the corps.

Officers wounded in the ſervice are entitled to his Majeſty's bounty, by a warrant iſſued at the commencement of the late war—*viz.*

If a wound ſhould be received in action by any commiſſion officer, which ſhall occaſion the loſs of an eye or limb, or the total loſs of the uſe of a limb, he ſhall receive a gratuity in money, equal to one year's full pay; and further be allowed ſuch expence relating to his cure, if not performed at the King's charge, as ſhall be certified to be reaſonable by the ſurgeon general of the army, and inſpector-general of the royal infirmary, upon examination of the vouchers, which he ſhall lay before them. If the wound received ſhould not amount to the loſs of a limb, the charge of cure only ſhould be allowed, certified as above. When any commiſſioned officer ſhall loſe an eye or limb, as aforeſaid, the commanding officer of the corps in which he ſerves, ſhall deliver to him a certificate, ſpecifying the time when, and the place where, the ſaid accident happened; a duplicate of which certificate

certificate ſhall be ſent with the next monthly return.

" When any commiſſion officer ſhall be killed in action, his widow and orphan children, if he leaves any, ſhall be allowed as follows:

" To the widow, a full year's pay, according to her huſband's regimental commiſſion.

" To each child under age, or not married, one-third of what is allowed to the widow. Poſthumous children to be excluded.

" All perſons dying of their wounds within ſix months after battle, ſhall be deemed ſlain in action.

" The commanding officer of the corps, in which the ſlain officer ſerved, ſhall, on demand, give a certificate of his having been killed in action, to his ſurviving wife and orphans; reſpectively ſpecifying the time when, and the place where ſuch accident happened; a duplicate of which certificate ſhall likewiſe be ſent with the next monthly return."

Allowances to diſcharged Men.

WHEN men are diſcharged, and not recommended to Chelſea Hoſpital, they have the following allowances to carry them home.

To any part of England, 14 days ſubſiſtence.

When diſcharged in England, to any part of Scotland, 21 days ſubſiſtence.

To any part of Ireland, 28 days ſubſiſtence.

The allowance to a rejected recruit is regulated by the diſtance he is at from the place of his enliſtment. If not exceeding 40 miles, he has 4 days pay; and in the ſame proportion to 100 miles; for diſtances exceeding 100 miles he is to get the ſame allowance as before ſtated for diſcharged ſoldiers.

Penſions to commiſſion Officers' Widows.

	£.		£.
Colonel —	50	Enſign or Cornet	16
Lieut. Colonel	40	Adjutant —	16
Major —	30	Quarter-maſter	16
Captain —	26	Surgeon —	16
Lieutenant —	20	Chaplain —	16

If

If the proviſion for commiſſion officers worn out in the ſervice be, as was obſerved above, rather inſufficient, that for the non-commiſſion officers and ſoldiers on the foundation of Chelſea hoſpital, is, like Greenwich hoſpital for the navy, one of the moſt liberal and munificent inſtitutions in Europe.

To be entitled to the benefit of this foundation the ſoldier muſt have ſerved in the army 20 years, or been maimed or diſabled in the ſervice. Thoſe admitted into the hoſpital are provided with clothes, diet, waſhing and lodging, and one day's pay in the week for pocket money. Their uniform is red, faced with blue.

An out penſioner is paid 7l. 12s. 6d. a year, and may be draughted to do duty in any garriſon in Great-Britain; in which caſe, as he has full pay, his penſion ceaſes.

There are a certain number of ſerjeants, who have 1s. *per diem* on the eſtabliſhment; and as a further reward to merit, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant 1s. *per diem*, during life, to ſuch ſoldiers as have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour or good conduct: to the benefit of which bounty they ſucceeded in rotation, as vacancies happen; the number being limited.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS

To be obſerved in the Supplying of the Troops with the ſeveral Articles to be furniſhed to them by the Contractor, under the Direction of the Commiſſary General, in the Home Encampments of the current Year. 1798.

BREAD.

EACH ſoldier is to receive as his allowance for four days, a well baked loaf, weighing ſix pounds, made of flour prepared with a twelve ſhilling ſeamed cloth, of good wheat; for which the ſoldier is to be charged five pence; and which is to be paid by the regimental quarter maſter, at every ſettlement to the contractor. Servants not ſoldiers, in the proportion of two per company or troop, and waſher women for each company or troop, in the proportion of one to

to every twenty men, are permitted to receive bread at the ſame price.

WOOD.

EACH ſoldier is to be allowed three pounds of wood per diem, to be delivered in rations of twelve pounds every four days; and to prevent any unneceſſary waſte in this article, it is to be delivered only for the effectives preſent in the field, according to the morning report, a copy of which the major of brigade of the day is hereby required to ſend regularly to the reſiding commiſſary.

Servants and bâtmen not ſoldiers, in the proportion of two to each company or troop, and waſher-women for each company or troop, in the proportion of one to every twenty men, are permitted to draw wood at the rate of twelve pounds each for four days. The ſick in the regimental hoſpital are to be allowed ſix pounds each per diem, if it ſhould be found neceſſary.

The officers of each company or troop are to be allowed eight rations of twelve pounds each, for four days, for their own private uſe, and the ſupply of the ſutler.

General

General officers are to draw what wood they may have occaſion for, not exceeding eighty rations for a general, fifty for a lieutenant general, and thirty for a major general, per diem. Each major of brigade may draw four rations per diem; each phyſician ten rations; each ſurgeon and apothecary four rations; and each mate, one ration per diem.

STRAW.

STRAW is to be allowed at the rate of one truſs of thirty ſix pounds to each palliaſs for two men, *being a full bedding*; at the expiration of ſixteen days to be refreſhed with half a truſs to each palliaſs; and at the expiration of thirty two days to be removed, and a freſh bedding of one truſs is to be given, and ſo on every ſucceeding period of ſixteen and thirty two days.

For the ſick in the regimental hoſpital, the ſtraw is to be changed as often as it may be deemed neceſſary.

Two truſſes per company or troop, are to be allowed for batmen, or ſervants not ſoldiers; and three truſſes per company or troop, for the waſher-

waſher-women, to be changed every ſixteen days, not having palliaſſes.

His Royal Highneſs, the Duke of York, directs that thirty truſſes of ſtraw per company or troop be allowed in firſt taking the field, for thatching the women's huts.

FORAGE.

THE ration is to conſiſt of fourteen pounds of hay, and ten pounds of oats; and is only to be iſſued from the King's magazines for the effective horſes, actually belonging to, and ſtanding at the pickets, or in the ſtables of the camp, according to returns to be ſigned upon honour, by each individual officer, inſerting in his own hand writing, the number of effective horſes he actually has in camp.

Four pounds of ſtraw are to be added to the ration of forage for the cavalry and artillery horſes only.

It is his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's order, that the returns above mentioned be tranſmitted to the reſident commiſſary on entering into camp, and regularly every Monday morning afterwards.

The

The general officers and ſtaff are to draw forage (ſtrictly upon honour) only for their effective horſes; and not exceeding the numbers ſtated in liſt No. I. and are required to give orders that returns of the horſes they have with them in the field, on the troops going into camp, ſhould be as early as poſſible ſent to the reſident commiſſaries, in order that the ſame may be tranſmitted to the commiſſary general.

Six pounds of ſtraw are to be allowed to the general officers and ſtaff, in addition to the preſcribed ration of forage.

The general officers, their aids de camp and ſtaff, are not to exceed the number of rations ſtated in Liſt No. I.—nor regiments of dragoons that in Liſt No. II.—nor regiments of infantry; that in Liſt No. III.

STAFF.——LIST, No. I.

General commanding a Diſtrict -	16
Lieutenant General - -	12
Major General - - -	10
Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General, Brigade Major General, each - -	4
Aids de Camp, Majors of Brigade, each	3

Commiſſary

	Horſes.
Commiſſary General - - -	6
Deputy Commiſſaries General, each -	4
Aſſiſtant Commiſſaries General, each -	3
Inſpector General of Hoſpitals -	4
Phyſicians, each - - -	3
Surgeon and Apothecary, each - -	2
Mates to ditto, each - - -	1

CAVALRY.——LIST, No. II.

Colonel - - - -	8
Lieutenant Colonel - -	7
Major - - - -	6
Captains, each - - -	4
Captain Lieutenant - -	4
Subalterns, each - - -	3
Chaplain, Adjutant, each - - -	2
Quarter Maſters, each - -	1
Surgeon, Mate, each - - -	1
Sutler - - - - - -	2

INFANTRY.——LIST, No. III.

Colonel - - - -	7
Lieutenant Colonel - -	6
Major - - -	5

Captains

	Horſes.
Captains, each - -	3
Captain Lieutenant - -	3
Subalterns, each - - - -	1
Chaplain - - - -	1
Adjutant - - - -	2
Quarter Maſter - - -	1
Surgeon, Mate, each - -	1
Sutler - - - -	2

N. B. Regimental Officers having Brevet Rank, are only to draw Forage according to their Regimental Rank.—And double commiſſioned officers to draw Forage only for one commiſſion.

The field officers, captains, ſerjeants, corporals, trumpeters, and private men of cavalry, pay ſix-pence per ration for their Forage; but the captain lieutenanes, ſubalterns, chaplains, adjutants, quarter maſters, ſurgeons, mates, and the ſutlers, receive forage without payment.

Articles, bad in their kind, or deficient in weight, are not to be received by the troops; the badneſs or deficiency to be aſcertained in the preſence of the quarter maſter of the regiment, and the reſiding commiſſary.

After four deliveries of bread, wood, and forage, and one of ſtraw have been iſſued, making a

period of ſixteen days; a ſettlement is to be made. The regimental quarter maſters of the infantry are to pay their bread money; and the quarter maſters of the cavalry their bread and forage money to the contractors, in the preſence of the reſident commiſſaries; and are, at the ſame time, to ſign a general receipt to the contractors for all the articles of ſupply, delivered from the magazines to their reſpective corps, during that period. The ſettlements for the generals and ſtaff are to take place at the period of thirty-two days. The aids de camp to ſign receipts for the ſupplies delivered to their reſpective generals and ſuits: phyſicians or ſurgeons to ſign receipts for the ſupplies delivered for the uſe of the general hoſpital.

The commiſſary general will take care that theſe regulations are obſerved by all employed in deliveries to the Troops; and printed copies are to be ſent to the generals commanding diſtricts, and diſtributed to the Regiments that encamp, that they may fully know what they are entitled to receive, and what they are required to comply with.

Rations of Proviſion on Foreign Service.

THE complete ration in every ſpecie is, of flour or bread 1½lb. beef 1lb.; or pork ½lb.; peaſe ¼ pint, butter or cheeſe 1 oz.; rice 1 oz. But when the ſmall ſpecies are not iſſued, 1½lb. of bread or flour, and 1½lb. of beef, or 10 oz. of pork, make a complete ration: when nothing but flour and bread can be diſtributed, 3lb. of flour or bread is a ration, as are alſo 3lb. of beef, 2lb. of cheeſe, or 1½lb. of rice.

Only one ration is iſſued for each effective officer and ſoldier, for which they pay 2½d. On board of tranſports, the ration is two-thirds of a ſeaman's allowance, for which, each officer and ſoldier pays 3d. *per diem.* Before the concluſion of the war of 1756, the rations were allowed *gratis* to both officers and ſoldiers, in the following proportion:

	Rations per diem.
Brigadier general — —	12
Colonel — — —	6
Lieutenant colonel — —	5
Major — — — —	4
Captain — — —	3
Subaltern and ſtaff-officer —	2
Non-comm. officer, and private	1

But General, now Lord Amherſt, being then Commander in Chief in America, recommended this ſaving to government, in the victualling of the army. A ſaving it certainly is, and that very conſiderable; yet it goes but a little way towards defraying the charge of victualling. For, beſides that the ration itſelf is intrinſically worth double what is paid for it, the expence of tranſport and delivery, together with that of waſte, which muſt always be allowed for, will fully authorize the eſtimate of the ration, at leaſt at three times that expence to government, in the neareſt garriſons and poſts; and infinitely more in the remote parts of America; in ſome of which, as in thoſe of the upper lakes, it was computed during the American war to have coſt government when delivered, at leaſt half a dollar each ration; and in theſe poſts no inconſiderable number are iſſued. At Niagara alone 1600 rations *per diem* have been delivered for the ſpace of ſeveral months together.

The commiſſion officers are, by cuſtom alone, commonly allowed to draw their rations, when there is no ſcarcity of any article in the ſtores, in ſuch ſpecies, and at ſuch periods, as they think proper.

Excluſive

Excluſive of the ration, the officers and ſoldiers are commonly ſupplied, in North America, with three pints of ſpruce beer each *per diem*, *gratis*; and ſometimes with rum, in ſuch quantities as the commander in chief for the time being thinks it expedient to order.

In the Weſt Indies every ſoldier is allowed one gill of rum daily.

Of the gradual Abolition of Chaplaincies.

BY a warrant iſſued 23d September, 1796, his Majeſty was pleaſed to order, that all regimental chaplains who do not join their reſpective corps before the 25th December enſuing, ſhall retire on the reduced ſubſiſtence of 4s. per diem, to commence from that day, and to continue during their natural lives; and that all future ſavings from the pay of regimental chaplains, as now borne on the eſtabliſhment, ſhall be applied to the purpoſe of compenſating ſuch perſons as ſhall be employed in the performance of divine ſervice, in manner hereafter deſcribed.

A certificate to be tranſmitted each half year to the Secretary at War by the Commanding

Officer of each Corps whoſe chaplain ſhall have joined, ſtating his perſonal attendance as chaplain in diſcharge of his duty, without which certificate, the chaplain's pay ſhall be reſpited on the ſettlement of the accounts of the regiment to which he belongs, unleſs it ſhall appear that ſuch chaplain has ſignified his deſire of being placed on the retired liſt. But any chaplain failing in his perſonal attendance, and not having made ſuch application, ſhall be ſuperſeded.

No chaplain hereafter to be allowed to appoint a deputy; no chaplaincy becoming vacant by death or reſignation to be filled up. No ſale, transfer or exchange of commiſſions by the preſent chaplains to be permitted after 25th December, 1796.

In order to provide for the regular performance of religious duties in thoſe regiments whoſe chaplains may retire in conſequence of theſe regulations, whenever an army is formed or a body of troops ordered to be aſſembled for ſervice abroad, and in all garriſons or ſtations where ſeveral regiments are near together, chaplains ſhall be appointed according to the number of corps, in the proportion of one to

each

each brigade or to every three or four regiments, which chaplain ſhall receive 10s. per diem, during the time of their actual continuance on foreign ſervice, and after 12 years real foreign ſervice be permitted to retire on half pay of 4s. per diem.

For ſuch regiments on foreign ſervice as are in ſeparate ſtations, and not more than two in one place or near together, one chaplain ſhall be appointed at each ſtation, at 7s. 6d. per day;—to be promoted to brigades, at 10s. per diem, as opportunity may occur, and likewiſe be allowed to retire in the manner above-mentioned.

The pay to be drawn monthly from the agent of their reſpective commanders in chief, and governors.

For every barrack in the Britiſh dominions, a neighbouring clergyman is to be employed as the curate to perform divine ſervice every Sunday, and paid 25l. per annum.

The commanding officer of every ſeparate regiment in quarters, will attend with his regiment at ſome pariſh church, or employ a neighbouring clergyman to perform divine ſervice to his men, and empower the clergyman whoſe church he attends, to draw on the agent of the

regiment

regiment for ſuch ſum as he may think a juſt compenſation, provided it does not exceed for one regiment 10s. per week.

All regular chaplains to be ſubject to the orders of the chaplain general.

Indemnification for Loſs of Baggage, and Camp Equipage.

OFFICERS on actual ſervice having loſt the whole, or any part of their baggage, and camp equipage, are to give in certificates ſigned by themſelves, and the commanding officers of their regiments, ſtating, that at the time of ſuch loſs, they were in no reſpect deviating from the orders of the general officer commanding in chief, relative to baggage.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct the following compenſation according to their reſpective ranks.

If a part ſhould be loſt, it is to be eſtimated in the certificate, according to the beſt of their belief and judgment, without entering into particulars, at one fourth, one half, or three fourths, of the whole value, according to which they are to receive a like proportion of the ſums allowed, viz.

INFANTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
The whole perſonal baggage of a ſubaltern* — — —	60	0	0
Camp equipage between two ſubalterns — — —	35	0	0
The baggage of a captain to be valued at — — —	80	0	0
——Camp equipage —	35	0	0
Field officer's baggage —	100	0	0
——Camp equipage — —	60	0	0
Colonel's baggage — —	120	0	0
——Camp equipage —	80	0	0

CAVALRY.

	£.	s.	d.
The whole of the perſonal baggage of a ſubaltern officer — —	70	0	0
——Camp equipage — —	45	0	0
Captain's baggage — —	90	0	0
——Camp equipage — —	45	0	0
Field officer's baggage —	120	0	0

* The baggage and camp equipage of all ſtaff officers of both Cavalry and Infantry, are valued as thoſe of ſubaltern officers, except ſuch as are allowed a tent to themſelves, whoſe camp equipage in that caſe will be valued as that of a captain.

Field

	£.	s.	d.
Field officers camp equipage —	90	0	0
Colonel's baggage — —	140	0	0
——Camp equipage — —	90	0	0

The Certificates in the ſix following caſes are to be ſigned by the officer commanding and captain.

The whole baggage of a quarter-maſter of cavalry — —	40	0	0
A ſerjeant of cavalry —	2	15	0
Corporal, trumpeter, or private	2	10	0
Serjeant of infantry — —	2	10	0
Corporal, drummer, or private	2	2	0
A Servant not being a ſoldier	3	8	0

Indemnification allowed to Officers on actual Service, whoſe Horſes ſhall be killed or taken by the Enemy, or ſhot for the Glanders.

CAVALRY.

Heavy dragoons, 1 charger —	47	5	0
Light dragoon, 1ſt ditto —	36	15	0
Heavy or light ditto, 2d ditto	31	10	0
Quarter-maſter's horſe —	29	8	0

INFANTRY.

Field officer's charger —	31	10	0
Adjutant's ditto — —	31	10	0
Chaptain's and ſubaltern's horſes, each	18	18	0

Bât

	£.	s.	d.
Bât horſes (both cavalry and infantry)	18	18	0
General officer's 1ſt charger —	47	5	0
2d ditto —	31	10	0
Aids de camp, brigade majors, and other ſtaff officers, whoſe ſituations require their keeping good horſes, receive as the light dragoons.			
Staff officers, for whom inferior horſes are deemed ſufficient	18	18	0

Certificates, ſtating the particular circumſtances and cauſes of the loſs of the horſes, are to be ſigned by the officers themſelves, and by the commanding officers of their regiments.

The claims preferred in theſe caſes to be decided on by the general officers commanding in chief on foreign ſtations, who are authorized to grant payment accordingly.

Uniformity in certain Articles of Dreſs, to be obſerved by all Officers belonging to the Infantry of the Line.

BY orders iſſued from the Adjutant General's Office, the 24th May 1796, all officers, without diſtinction, belonging to the infantry of the line, are in future to have certain articles of their

their dreſs made conformable to patterns, depoſited in the Office of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, in Scotland Yard, for the inſpection of ſuch tradeſmen as uſually furniſh thoſe articles, viz.

The hat encircled with a crimſon and gold cord; roſettes or tufts of the ſame brought to the edge of the brims.

The ſword blade to be 32 inches long; ſtraight, and made to cut and thruſt; the ſhoulder of it at leaſt one inch broad: the guard, pommel, and ſhell, to be braſs and gilt: the gripe of ſilver twiſted wire. The knot crimſon and gold in ſtripes.

The gorget to be gilt with the king's cypher and crown over it engraved in the center; to be worn with a ribband, and roſette or tuft at each end of the ſame colour as the facing of the regimental clothing.

Of Volunteer Companies, and Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.

THESE corps have been embodied during the preſent war for the internal defence of the country; and their ſtations being local and premanent, they are compoſed of reſpectable men of the

the diſtrict, whoſe *Amor Patriæ* is above the fear of being expoſed to the neceſſary toils of a military education.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

THESE corps ſometimes ſerve without pay; when otherwiſe, they receive it from government regulated in the following manner.

The officers are ſubſiſted at the ſame rate as thoſe of the regular forces for the days on which they exerciſe, only, not exceeding two days in the week. Conſtant pay is however allowed to one officer per company, not exceeding that of a captain, provided he be taken from the half-pay.

The non commiſſioned officers and private men have the ſame rate of pay, viz. one ſhilling each for every day's exerciſe of ſix hours, or a number of hours on different days equivalent thereto, not to exceed two days in the week as before.

One drill ſerjeant in each company has conſtant *full pay*, with ſuch allowances as ſerjeants of regular corps of infantry have.

The mode of arming the men varies according to ſituation. Thoſe in the interior towns are armed altogether with firelocks. Thoſe on the coaſt are ſometimes ſupplied with fire-locks

altogether; but if they have the means of being trained to the great guns, then one third are only allowed ſmall arms, and the reſt exerciſed at the artillery.

The clothing is to conſiſt of a coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, round hat and cockade, on which account the following allowance is given:

	£.	s.	d.
To a ſerjeant — — —	3	3	9
A drummer — — —	2	3	6
A corporal — — —	1	11	3
A private — — —	1	9	3

The accoutrements are to conſiſt of a belt pouch, and ſling, for thoſe who have ſmall arms. They are ſupplied by the Office of Ordnance; or if the corps prefers an equivalent in money, that board iſſues the following allowances in lieu of arms and accoutrements.

	£.	s.	d.
For a halbert — — —	0	9	6
A drum and ſticks — —	0	19	0
A muſquet, bayonet, and ſcabbard, complete — — —	1	16	0
A cartouch box — —	0	2	6
A tanned leather ſling — —	0	1	4

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

CONSTANT pay is allowed to officers and men, while employed on actual ſervice by order of thoſe who are empowered to call them out; and all contingent expences, properly and unavoidably incurred, are to be reimburſed after the uſual inveſtigation at the War Office.

One ſerjeant and a trumpeter per troop have conſtant pay, with the ſame allowance as ſerjeants and trumpeters of regular cavalry.

Twelve carbines are allowed to each troop.—The accoutrements of each man to conſiſt of a *piſtol*, *broad-ſword*, *ſword-belt*, *cartridge-box* and *ſtrap*, a *waiſt-belt*, and *holſters*, and are either to be furniſhed by the Ordinance, or an equivalent in money to be given in lieu of them, and 14s. 2d. per man for Holſters.

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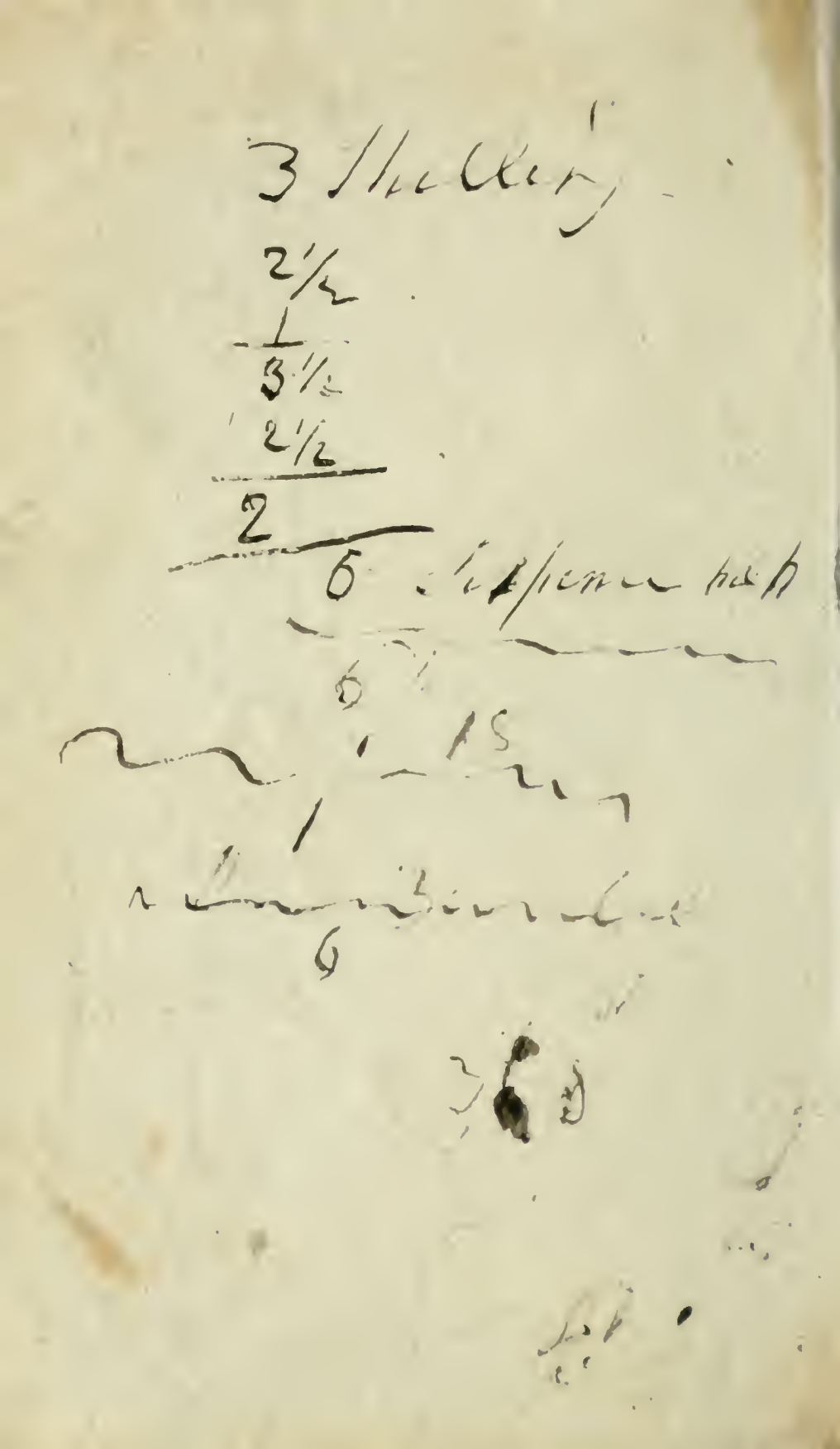
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